The Outlook

Volume 140 July 22, 1925 Number 12

Envoys of Sport

THE combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge, meeting first Harvard and Yale and a week later Princeton and Cornell on track and field, are the British Empire's envoys of sport. Here is at least one international competition in which comradeship is perched far above victory. Victory is just as sweet, but defeat comes without bitterness. It is a bond of fellowship between the two great English-speaking peoples, the two which are keenest about sport and whose heritage is the guardianship of fair play. As Lord Desborough put it at a great dinner at the Achilles Club in London, in the early stages of this relationship, "The athlete of to-day is the statesman of to-morrow. Is it conceivable that this fellowship of the track and field will not be carried into the councils of the two great English-speaking nations?"

This, then, is not an invasion, but a visit, conducted back and forth across the Atlantic every two years. The seventh and best of all the meets was held the other day in the Harvard Stadium, where, after an exciting day's competition, Americans and English were tied in first places at six each, and it was necessary to count second places to decide the winner, giving the triumph to Yale and Harvard by 7½ to 4½ seconds. But the significant feature of this meet was the attitude of the crowd of 15,000, which welcomed every visiting winner—and loser—with a thunder of applause, without losing for a moment its feeling of honest partisanship.

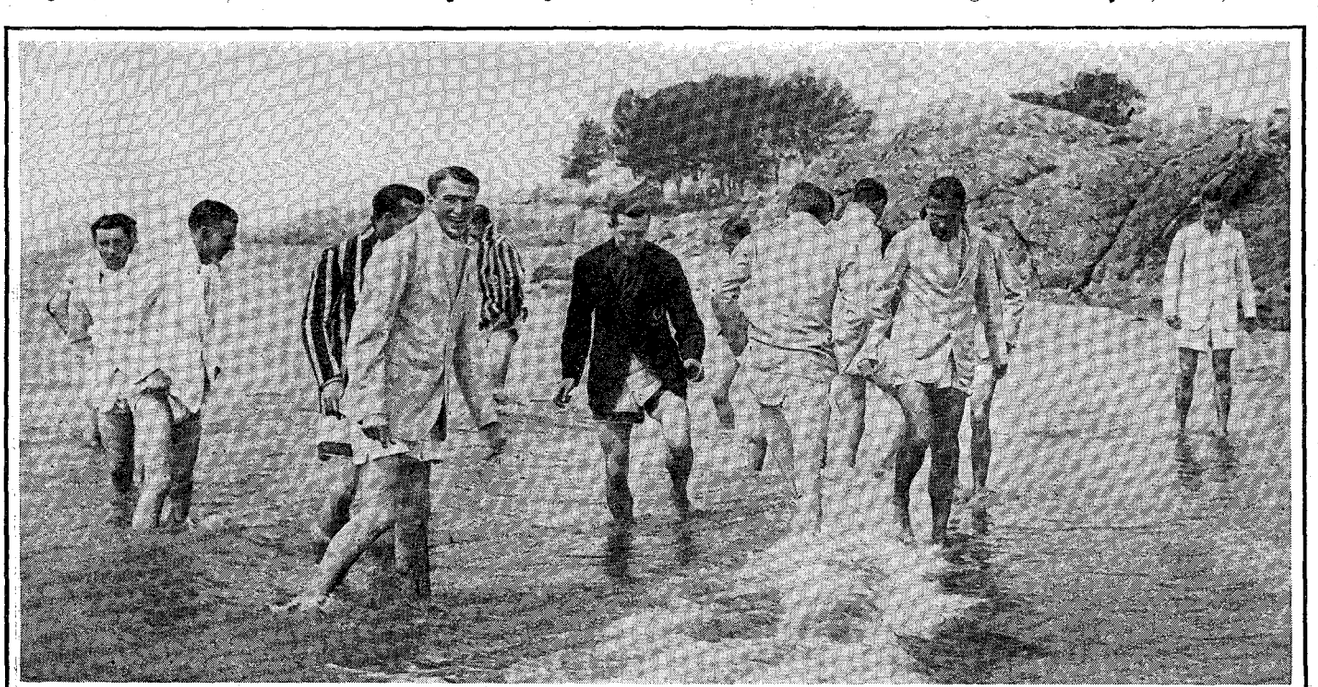
It was a crowd schooled in the technique of this form of competition to a higher degree than any that has ever before turned out at these affairs, yet in its thorough American way it rejoiced in making much of personalities—Lord Burghley, known at his own request to his American track comrades as "Dave," and the greatest hurdler in England's athletic history, greater even than the famous C. N. Jackson of long ago; little swarthy Van Geyzel, the Ceylonese high jumper with the beautiful style; plucky little A. V. Porritt, the New Zealand sprinter, who stepped to the mark after a journey across the Atlantic and thence by train to Boston that landed him on the scene of the games only the night before, and with time for no greater preparation than a jog or two by arc light; and Douglass G. A. Lowe, Olympic champion at 800 meters, who won both the half and the mile—something of a feat in such company, especially considering the blazing time he was forced to make in his first race of the day.

In the circumstances, and as further evidence of good will, it was eminently fitting that the victory of W. E. Stevenson in the quarter-mile, an unexpected triumph, should have made the tie at first places possible. Stevenson is a Rhodes scholar from Princeton, who was running his heart out for Oxford. He is a veteran in these games, running for the American team in 1921 in the Oxford-Cambridge vs. Princeton-Cornell games, and on that occasion providing another upset by beating Bevil G. D. Rudd, the famous South African quarter-miler.

These meets are proving that we can have a high degree of sporting sentiment in international athletics without sloppy sentimentality, and so are an unmixed blessing.

The Nine-Power Treaty Goes into Effect

NOW that France has confirmed the Nine-Power Treaty adopted in Washington February 4, 1922, at the



(C) Henry Miller News Picture Service, Inc.

The track teams of Oxford and Cambridge discover that the Western edge of the Atlantic is as wet as the Eastern

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

end of the Arms Conference, the situation in China has changed and the hands of America are strengthened.

Until now the Powers with interests in China have been fairly free to take individual action. A good deal of the trouble in Shanghai which became acute on May 30 and June 1 this year was due to the fact that the Japanese and the British felt free to resort to arms. In a circular which we have just received the Peking Medical College Students' Association protests against the action of the police of the International Concession of Shanghai in firing upon Chinese who were expressing their indignation at the killing of Chinese industrial workers by Japanese. As soon as the ratifications of the Nine-Power Treaty are exchanged in Washington Great Britain and Japan will be obliged to take into consideration the views of the other countries who signed that Treaty.

The whole policy adopted in Washington three years ago is at stake in China to-day; and, as that policy was initiated largely by the United States (America was the first Government to confirm those treaties), the Government at Washington will not look with favor on any obstruction offered.

France Stands Fast

THE attitude of France toward the war in the Riff became patriotic and determined when the Premier, M. Painlevé, explained the situation after his return from his air flight to the seat of action. The Communists still grumbled and protested, apparently thinking that France should have peace without security, but the Premier convinced the great body of the French Chamber of Deputies that France should have both. The Chamber passed a war credit for use in the Riff of 183,000,000 francs. The vote was overwhelming, 411 to 29.

Thus fell to the ground the arguments of Communist members who really made their case ridiculous by asserting that France, and France alone, was responsible for the bloodshed in Morocco, and, as one correspondent puts it, that "Abd-el-Krim was an innocent, patriotic Communist gentleman, fighting for defense and application of the late President Wilson's doctrine of self-determination of peoples."

The world sympathizes with France for its misfortune in having this peculiar and difficult little war added to the country's existing burdens as to finance, security, and prosperity at home. It is true, however, that the difficulty of dealing with attacks from what some one has called mosquito peoples is always made worse by temporizing and weakness. M. Painlevé convinced the French people that he really desires a just and reasonable peace with Abd-el-Krim, and he went so far as to say that offers of this kind would be distributed by airplane all over the Riff; but he added firmly the statement that France must, for the time being, rely on machine guns and rifles rather than on paper propaganda.

Wide World Photos

Bernard M. Baruch

Studying War Profiteering

FOR three years a study is to be made of war profiteering as the cause of war.

Bernard M. Baruch, who during the war was Chairman of the War Industries Board, has provided the money for this study. He has given it to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University for the purpose. Mr. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the School's Board of Trustees, says of this plan: "Our hope is by patient studies to find the germs of this disease [war], isolate them, and discover antibodies to combat them."

Academic research into the causes of international war ought to be productive of knowledge on which action can be taken, just as academic research into causes of disease has been. It is imperative, however, if that research is to be scientific that it should be unaffected by preconceived opinions. It does not seem scientific first to reach a conclusion, and then to seek facts to support it. That seems, however, to be the process in this case. Mr. Baruch's statement, which he has often made, that mobilizing things and dollars as well as man power would take the profit out of war, and would therefore remove one of the causes of war, is cited in the very announcement of this projected study. We believe that Mr. Baruch is right, and that for the Nation's defense there should be conscription of property; but we should like to see such a scientific study into the causes of war made by those who have no opinion—not even this opinion—to vindicate.

"The Most Historic Building"

IT'S a healthy sign when the American public grows concerned over the architecture and decoration of its public buildings. It is not so many years since Uncle Joe Cannon proposed to erect a modern sky-scraper in the capital for the accommodation of Congress.

The proposal to remodel the furnishings of the White House aroused the instant attention of both laymen and architects. The White House, as readers of The Outlook will remember, was restored in 1902 and 1903, at the request of President Roosevelt, by Mr. McKim. A man who has devoted a great deal of his life to the promotion and protection of the civic dignity of Washington writes us of this restoration in the following words:

> If there was any one in this country who knew the Colonial period and appreciated it, it was Mr. McKim. He would have made the White House Colonial if he had felt it was desirable to impose his own ideas upon that historic structure. The very fact that he brought about a revival of Colonial architecture in America testifies to his position. He took the Blue Room with the French furniture that was in it certainly as early as 1840, and he made of it the one official room of the White House. The East Room he finished as a place fitted for large gatherings. All of his work was done with great reverence, thorough knowledge, and unsurpassed taste. To lay hands on what he did for the sake of transforming it into a house representing the nondescript periods of American decoration would be a sacrilege beyond the power of words to express.

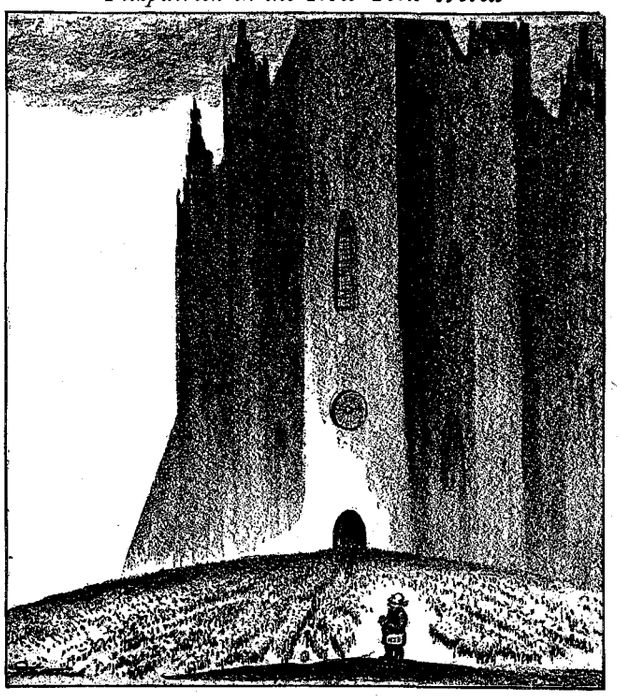
The White House is the most his-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Give the people scope

(Measure for Measure, Act I, Scene 4)

Fitzpatrick in the New York World



"Me and Christianity"

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.; Copyright 1925 by the Chicago Tribune

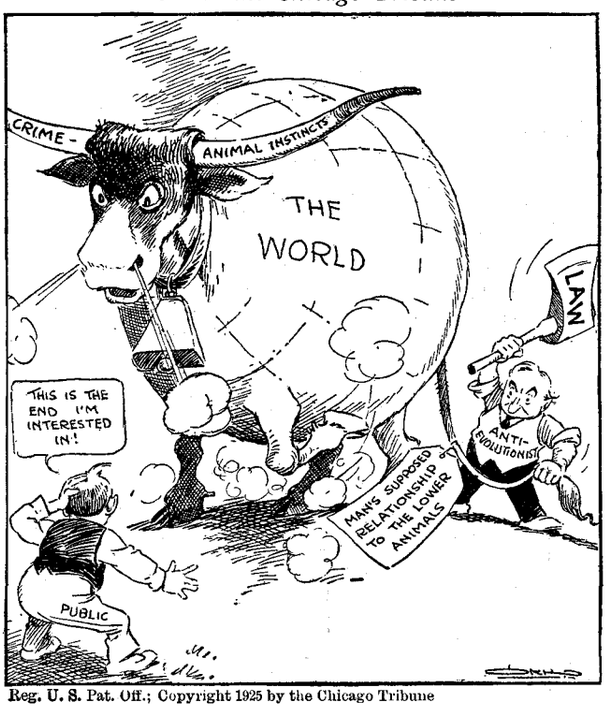
He's always seeing things

From Otis B. Nelson, Kendallville, Ind.

Knott in the Dallas News

Playing it for all it's worth

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.; Copyright 1925 by the Chicago Tribune

What he really needs is dehorning

From Frank P. Connolly, Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

toric building in the United States. Its finish and its furniture to-day represent the highest reaches of American taste and a historic continuity reaching back to the days of Thomas Jefferson.

The Redecorations

APPARENTLY the work done at the White House by Mr. McKim is not in as great danger as reports in the public press would lead one to think. At our request, authoritative information has been sent us concerning the extent of the changes proposed. We give it to our readers as follows:

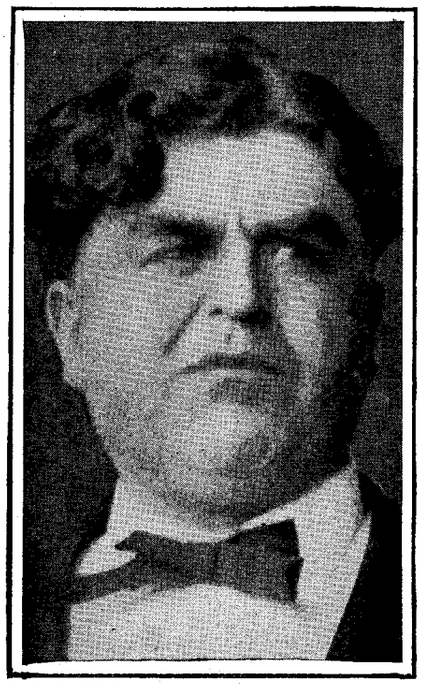
The current Executive and Independent Offices Appropriation Act, passed by the last session of Congress, provided $50,000 for extraordinary repairs, renovation, and refurnishing in the White House. Of this $50,000, approximately $35,000 is available for renovation of the rugs, draperies, repainting, replacement of furniture, and general redecoration. The remainder is to be used for changes in mechanical equipment, such as replacement of the elevator and vacuum-cleaning systems, which are worn out.

In addition to the general replacement of the draperies, rugs, and interior painting, it has been found to be advisable to completely redecorate and refurnish one of the principal rooms on the main floor. The room selected is the Green Room, in which the draperies, wall coverings, rugs, and furniture are in bad condition. This room will be completely redecorated and refurnished, as required by the law, in harmony with its original design. This redecoration will not seriously change the general character of the room, which will still be "The Green Room" and, in general, the present color scheme will be used, but modified to accord with the best of the early American decorations.

No changes will be made other than replacements in the East Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, the State Dining-Room, or, in fact, any of the other rooms in the White House, except the President's bedroom and Mrs. Coolidge's bedroom. These will be completely redecorated in harmony with the general scheme required by the law.

It is further stated that since the White House was restored by Mr. McKim many unharmonious decorations have crept into this historical building and that the present work is largely intended to harmonize and remove the discordant features of the White House.

The committee in charge of the redecoration includes such names as that of Robert W. De Forest, Head of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and President of the American Federation of Art; Francis C. Jones, Secretary of the National Academy of Fine Arts; Charles E. Platt, Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects; Robert T. H. Halsey, Chairman of the Committee of the American Decorative Arts at the Metropolitan Museum; and Luke Vincent Lockwood, author of one of the best-known works on American Colonial furniture.



P. & A. Photos

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers

Congress, Take Notice!

THE magnates of the anthracite operators and of the miners' unions, housed in two of Atlantic City's most palatial hotels, are languidly carrying on a debate on the terms of the two years' contract they should now execute and are arguing over again the same points they split upon two years ago. So conservative a journal as the New York "Times" remarks, "The fact seems to be that both miners and operators find a definite advantage in conflict, the wastes of a badly organized industry falling mainly on the public."

Meanwhile that public is wondering whether its agent, Congress, is likely to pay any attention to findings and recommendations made by two Federal commissions, and whether it may expect legislation that will tend to bring about reasonable prices for hard coal or had better resort to other and cleanlier methods of heating its houses.

The last Congress apparently forgot that an expert and hard-working United States Coal Commission, after months of toil and expenditure, made specific suggestions for Congressional action. Congress neither carried them out nor discussed them. Then the Federal Trade Commission (the other commission having given up the ghost) took over the job, and has now published a full and enlightening report on the price of anthracite. But how and by whom is the attention of the new Congress to be awakened?

Make Commissions Worth While

THE situation is an illustration of the difference between British and American methods. If the British Government appointed a commission on an important matter and it reported, before long some member of Parliament would rise in his place at question hour and ask when legislation on the subject would be submitted by the Ministry. He would probably be neatly side-stepped, mildly laughed at, and be told in effect to be patient and let the Government carry on its own business. But after this had happened two or three times a bill would be introduced, backed by the Prime Minister and the party in power; it would be debated; it would be acted on, one way or the other. Now with us people are often told informally that the Government is in favor of this or that bill and is using its influence with the party leaders in Congress, but there is no open and Constitutional method provided for a *liaison* officer between the two branches of government. Each system has its advantages, doubtless; but one result of ours is that too often the valuable work of National commissions dies in Congressional committee rooms.

One hopes that this may not be so in this case, whether a strike is averted or not. We read in despatches that there is a stir in Washington about coal. Why? It is because "the threat of a strike in the anthracite fields on September 1 has again made the situation acute." It might be well sometimes to shut the barn door before the horse is stolen.

One exceedingly pertinent suggestion in the Trade Commission's report is that some Federal agency should secure and publish currently data on production,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prices, costs, and profits in the coal industry. Over two-thirds of the anthracite product is mined by the eight corporations commonly known as railroad companies; and, while there is competition by the independent companies, the Trade Commission is clearly of the opinion that combination is more powerful than competition, and it recommends measures to restore normal competitive conditions rather than public ownership. And there are other suggestions.

We are not here arguing as to just what Congress should or should not do. We are simply and respectfully suggesting that it should wake up and take notice.

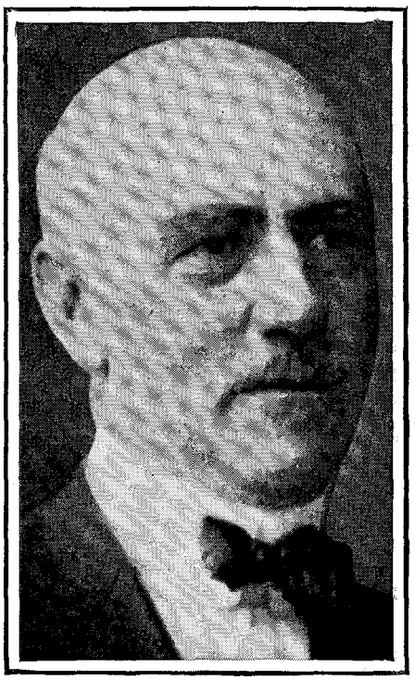
The Miller-Smith Debate

HOT weather politics are usually supposed to be frothy; but on the hot July evening when Governor Smith of New York and former Governor Miller engaged in a political debate the subject and the arguments were most substantial. A crowd filled Carnegie Hall in New York, but that was not the limit of the audience. Indeed, those people in the hall were participants as truly as the debaters were. The real audience consisted of the "listeners in," numbering an unknown number of hundreds of thousands and extending far beyond the confines of the State.

This is an illustration of a new form which democratic government is taking. The radio is reviving on an immense scale what is essential in the New England town meeting. In the old days not every one went to town meetings, but those who did heard the best "argufiers" in the town put public questions before them in terms which they could understand, and often with passion or with humor. The town meeting kept government human. Apparently that is what the radio is doing to-day.

In this case the question was one which most voters find abstruse and dull —a question of State finance. Should the people of the State, by constitutional amendment, allow the Legislature to borrow a hundred million dollars at the rate of ten million dollars a year for ten years for unspecified projects involving the acquisition of real property and the construction of buildings, works, and improvements? It happens that the Constitution of the State prohibits the Legislature from borrowing more than a million dollars a year unless authorized to do so by popular vote for a specific purpose. This proposal is not to change this constitutional provision as a permanent part of the Constitution, but temporarily to suspend its operation.

Governor Smith proved his skill as a public debater. He did not start by arguing the point at all. He started by a bit of humor, and then plunged into a very clear and human account of the needs of the State. It is safe to say that he carried most of his hearers along with him, even if they disagreed with him in politics and on this particular question. Governor Miller, on the other hand, allowed himself to be turned aside into a discussion of minor matters—such as the relative merits of his and Governor Smith's administrations—until after a good many of his hearers must have shut off their receivers and gone to bed. Of the needs of the State Governor Smith left little room for doubt, but he did leave room for great doubt as to whether the best way to meet those needs is to pledge the credit of the State indefinitely to the tune of one hundred million dollars.



P. & A. Photos

Samuel D. Warriner, who is acting as spokesman for the coal operators at the conference in Atlantic City

The question thus debated before the people of New York is one which in principle should interest every State in the Union. It is by no means certain that people would read very much about such a question in editorials and articles; but it is certain that many would listen to debates like that held in Carnegie Hall on July 9. Perhaps we shall get more intelligent government as we develop government by radio.

Trailing the Garbage Can to Its Lair

ACTING on the complaint of the Governor of New Jersey, Colonel Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of War, has called upon the Mayor of New York to terminate as soon as possible the dumping of garbage in the ocean off the Port of New York.

New York has been disposing of a large part of its garbage in this way since 1917, when a temporary permit was granted the city owing to the destruction of its incineration plant. In a letter to the Governor of New Jersey, Secretary Davis states "that the proposal to have the garbage scows take the refuse still further to sea offers no permanent remedy of the situation which has brought distress to shore resorts on Long Island and the Jersey coast." The Secretary also says of the present conditions: "There is reason to think that the city of New York is not wholly to blame. There are other contributing causes of beach pollution, such, for example, as the throwing overboard of refuse by the great ship traffic in and out of New York Harbor." The Secretary points out that New York City has now three incinerator plants in operation, a fourth nearly completed, and plans and specifications prepared for three additional plants.

There is no doubt about it that New York City has too long delayed the installation of a complete incineration process. The responsibility of this delay must, however, be shared by the people of New York as well as its municipal authorities. The people are ready to have their garbage incinerated providing always that it is done at a distance from their homes. Any proposal to establish an incinerator plant has always been met by taxpayers' suits and injunctions, which would delay even the most energetic city administration.

The use of covered carts for garbage and properly constructed and properly operated incinerators would make the process of disposing of the garbage of the metropolis as unobjectionable as it could possibly be. Certainly it would be less offensive than the disposal of this refuse by dumping it at sea.

The municipality apparently has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power to control much of the refuse now dumped from steamers by insisting that garbage and condemned food must be disposed of while the steamers are in port, rather than being transported, as at present, to the ocean.

It should be borne in mind that the Secretary in his urgent insistence of the early correction of the dumping of garbage dealt only with garbage, and not at all with the question of New York's sewage. The sewage at present runs into the East and North Rivers without hindrance. It is probably a greater menace to health and marine life than garbage; the only difference lies in the fact that the garbage can be seen more easily than the sewage. The only reason that the Hudson River is not as foul as the Chicago Drainage Canal is to be found in the fact that the sewage is diluted by a greater body of water. When shall we become civilized enough to insist that every corporation and every community must care for the disposal and destruction of its own filth?

Caution

WHEN a new medical discovery concerning a great scourge is announced, there is always danger that in many cases hopes may rise which will lead only to disappointment. Last week a despatch from London reported what seems to be a remarkable and significant discovery concerning the cause of cancer. The announcement comes through one of the great medical papers of the world—the London "Lancet." Seeing this statement in the newspapers, many people may wrongly imagine that there is a prospect for relief for present sufferers. Emphasis, therefore, should be laid upon the statements concerning the experiments described by Dr. G. E. Gye, which contain no suggestion that a cure for cancer has been discovered.

According to the reports, the experimenters believe that they have established as a fact that a virus in connection with a chemical substance which they call "the specific factor" is the cause of malignant growths. This virus is ultramicroscopic, but the experimenters believe that it has been photographed by one of them, J. L. Barnard. The virus alone cannot produce cancer in an animal, but has to be accompanied by the specific factor from an animal of the same species. Thus virus from a chicken with a specific factor from a mouse tumor can create a tumor in a mouse, but not in a chicken.

This discovery, which at this stage is of concern only to medical scientists, is an indication of the continuance of the fight that is incessantly carried on in quiet laboratories against disease.

The Sun Doesn't Move But The Outlook Does

IN more than half a century of the existence of The Outlook it has found homes in many locations. It was cradled in Park Row, it occupied successively locations at Park Place, Washington Square, Lafayette Place, Astor Place, and two addresses on Fourth Avenue. It has now found a new home on the corner of Irving Place and 16th Street, with the street number of 120 East 16th Street.

By the time this reaches our readers the new office will be in full operation just a few blocks south of Gramercy Park. At The Outlook office we are always glad to welcome our readers when they are in New York. The Outlook's Travel Bureau is always available for the service of our subscribers who desire to make reservations either for hotels or for transportation, and any one who wishes to see where The Outlook is made is assured of a friendly welcome at our new home.

Europe and Tennessee

OF all the surprising things about the surprising trial of Mr. Scopes in Tennessee the most surprising seems to be the surprise of Europe.

Who could have suspected that a case started to test the validity of an obscure State law would have evoked comment from English statesmen, scholars, editors, and men of letters, and reports, if despatches are to be believed, in even German provincial newspapers?

Much, if not most, of the European comment upon the case seems to be based upon the idea that the whole population of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, is somewhat evenly divided between those who are attempting to suppress free scientific inquiry in all institutions of learning on the ground that such inquiry is a peril to religion and those who are desperately defending such freedom. The most outspoken statement embodying this idea of conditions in this country is an editorial article in the London "Evening Standard." That journal draws very large conclusions from the Tennessee trial, as the following quotation indicates:

> It is a common error to think of liberality and republicanism as interchangeable terms, and much of unreasoning reverence paid by more advanced opinion in this country to America—reverence which had enormously important results in the war settlement—is due to the difficulty in understanding that an ultra-democratic policy may co-exist with the narrowest tyranny and intolerance. . . . There is, it is true, much wildness of thought in the United States, there also is a good deal of license in conduct. But it is not easy to point to a country where thought is really so little free, where so many irrational, unnecessary restrictions are placed on the right of the individual to do in matters indifferent what seems good to him. . . . One is free apparently to talk or write a great deal of nonsense and not a little sheer indecency, but there is a law in Tennessee which makes it a criminal business to expound the law of evolution. . . . In America Darwin's ideas seem to be the last word in materialistic speculation.

Such conclusions are, of course, the product of ignorance. It seems quite impossible for some Europeans otherwise fairly well informed to understand conditions in America. It ought not to be surprising that this should be so. Until recently, when America became Europe's creditor and therefore important, these Europeans had no real interest in America, and therefore no reason for knowing anything about it. Most of us Americans know scarcely more about Australia or New Zealand.

Perhaps our friends in England will understand the conditions surrounding the Scopes case if they bear four facts in mind:

First, the United States is a nation of continental dimensions. If a map of the United States were placed on a map of Europe of the same scale (without too meticulous care as to points of the compass) with New York placed upon London, Dayton, Tennessee, would just about coincide with some point in Spain; and with San Francisco placed upon London, Dayton, Tennessee, would find itself out of Europe altogether and somewhere in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. In spite of its outward uniformity in many respects, this country is big enough to allow room for many differ-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

ences of opinion, and much of it does not know what the rest of it is thinking.

Second, though this is a single nation, it is composed of forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, each with sovereign power over the commonest and some of the most important affairs of life. An Englishman who thinks of all legislation as virtually national finds it difficult to imagine a nation in which there can exist a wide variation in law. It is as idle to draw conclusions concerning the whole country from what has happened in Tennessee as it would be to draw conclusions concerning the whole British Empire from some case in Canada or New Zealand.

Third, the United States has a system of free public education which is very different from anything in England or the Continent of Europe. It exists side by side with other educational institutions, but, so far as the law is concerned, is separate from them. The law in Tennessee does not prevent the teaching of evolution within the State. All that it does is to make certain restrictions as to the teaching of evolution in the schools and colleges which the State itself maintains. To say that it is a crime for any one to teach evolution in Tennessee is wholly to misunderstand the situation.

Fourth, in the American form of government there is no such thing as pure democracy in the sense in which that term is commonly used. The government is democratic as well as republican, but it is primarily constitutional. The people have put restraints upon their own actions and the actions of their representatives. One of the questions at issue in Tennessee is whether the law of that particular State (limited, therefore, in territorial scope) applying to the teaching of one subject in a particular set of schools and colleges (limited, therefore, in its application) may not be invalid because unauthorized by the written Constitution of the State, or possibly of the Nation.

In European countries there are constantly recurring educational and religious questions from which America is immune. To Americans they seem often queer and crude. They simply do not arise under our conditions. England's concern over the Established Church, for example, could have no counterpart in this country. Is it not possible for Europeans to understand that questions can arise in this country which are impossible in Europe?

Eye-Glasses

THOUSANDS of books are written every year because the authors have something to say; but hundreds are written because somebody wishes to write and somebody else wishes to publish a book. Or they are written because Messrs. Whiffle, the great publishers, have a book on psycho-analysis on their list, and therefore Messrs. Piffle will not rest until they have a book on psycho-analysis on *their* list.

Meanwhile, a few really important subjects are quite ignored by writers. One of these is a topic in which myriads of persons are not only interested but intimately concerned, and that is, eye-glasses. Either because of the intelligence of the American people in guarding such precious possessions as their eyes, or because of the ingenuity and persistence of oculists and opticians, eye-glasses are being attached to the faces of American citizens almost while they are in the cradle, and the comic artists of England and Europe can no more depict a Yankee without spectacles than once upon a time they could draw a German professor without them. And if any one has a doubt about eye-glasses as a topic of popular interest, let him try it out by starting conversation, anywhere, on such themes as How and in What Strange Ways I Have Broken my Eye-Glasses, or Escaped from Breaking Them; Why I Changed to Rubber Rims; or What My Oculist Told Me Last Time. He will find as much burning and eager interest on the part of every one to contribute to the symposium as if the subject were What I Eat for Breakfast.

Mark Twain once wrote a story about a man who saved a mediæval German kingdom from a dragon, and then shocked the grateful king by demanding the spectacle monopoly of the realm. The king was willing to give the customary rewards (the hand of the princess in marriage or half of his kingdom); but, in Germany, the monopoly on the sale of spectacles—this was altogether too grasping! Think, however, what such a monopoly would mean in America today; think, all you citizens who gaze sadly as you watch your oculist roll by in his limousine or as you pass the gorgeous establishment of your maker of lenses, and groan as you remember how much you have contributed to those princely fortunes.

The writer of the book on eye-glasses will find few authorities to consult. There are technical works on the science of optics, to be sure, but this is to be a popular essay in social history. And there are a few learned treatises, mostly in foreign tongues, about the history of the invention of spectacles. From them he may gather a few paragraphs about charming old Chinese pundits who strapped their leather-mounted glasses across their noses, strung cords over their ears (the ears were early drafted into their function as assistants), thence let the cords droop down to the shoulders, and kept them in place by dangling leaden weights. A happy contrivance! Or there were the ominous and iron-bound spectacles of Benjamin Franklin —who invented bifocals, by the way— so closely resembling the modern black-rimmed glasses which are rapidly turning the United States into the similitude of a forest of owls.

But these are matters of archæological research, and the author of this new book is to consider eye-glasses in their social, political, and literary aspects. He will study the rise and significance of the monocle and investigate the theories of its origin. Does it go back to Nero's mythical emerald? Did it spring from Beau Brummel's quizzing glass, at the end of his cane? Or is the story true that artillery officers in the British army had actual and professional need of single eye-glasses, and that their use of monocles started their swagger tradition? Why may an English politician wear a monocle (they are hereditary in the Chamberlain family, for example) and hope to win his seat in Parliament, while an American Member of Congress had as well commit suicide? Imagine what would have happened to the Republican party if Mr. Calvin Coolidge had walked the street for one hour last autumn wearing a single eye-glass! It is said that marked disturbances were discovered in the earth over the grave of Andrew Jackson when the hideous tale was repeated that Mr. Wilson, in the most secret recesses of the White House, used sometimes to correct an especial weakness in one eye by the use of a monocle. Perhaps it was merely a campaign slander.

Our author would try to discover the date when the nose first began to be abused for the benefit of the eyesight, and to the relief of the long-suffering ears, which had been made to hold up rods of iron and steel. When, in other words, the *pince-nez* came in. The last

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gasp of spectacles—until they had their wonderful renaissance in our own time—was perhaps in the form of those curious little gold and glass contraptions of our great-grandfathers, with very small, rectangular lenses, and gold bars which could be lengthened and shortened to suit the circumstances of face and nose.

Then there are lorgnettes, without which no "society matron" could ever be recognized in the movies. They are supposed to be the height of patrician insolence, and it really is an uncomfortable feeling to be surveyed through them. Luckily, most women handle them awkwardly and seem to be aware, as they try to stare through them, that every one else is murmuring, "My, what swank!" Some men threatened to carry a pair of field-glasses and to stare back with them at the wielder of the lorgnettes; did any ever do it?

And so we come, last stage of all, to the round, black or brown rimmed spectacles of rubber or tortoise-shell, which began to settle upon this country like a blight—when? And where? And why? They are in shape and appearance a return to the oldest of all old spectacles, which appeared in Europe in the thirteenth century, and might have been brought to Italy by Marco Polo from China so far as their appearance tells. But in their modern American form they are light in weight, and that is the reason for their popularity. One man says that their use began to be noticed, so far as he observed, among the students at Harvard about 1905, just twenty years ago, and that a firm of Boston opticians supplied them at that time. Another man testifies that in 1906 he bought a pair of them in Boston, and undertook to wear them in Washington. But he abandoned the attempt, at least in public, when he found that babies in their perambulators bawled as he went by and that horses showed a tendency to run away. In a few years they were common everywhere, and now they have developed a score of variants, until the rims seem to be made of almost any substance, even of barley-sugar candy. Harold Lloyd, in the movies, quickly saw the advantage of their owlishly innocent look, and when he played the part of his own grandfather in the Civil War, in "Grandma's Boy," kept the spectacles and the heavy rims, but changed their shape from round to square. For years now they have been the mark of the American tourist in the pages of "Punch," and at last we not only have an Ambassador in England who wears them, but it is reported that both the King and the Queen have appeared in public with shell-rimmed glasses or spectacles.

They help us to read and write, to enjoy the theater, and to recognize our friends or enemies on the street. But when a pair goes smash or the oculist changes our prescriptions, and we foresee another bill from the optician, all these benefits do not prevent us from repeating, with intention, the epitaph on the grave of a certain Italian, who died in 1317:

> Here lies Salvino d'Armato degli Armati, of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God forgive his sins.

A Turkish Complaint

ARUSTEM BEY, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States, has sent to The Outlook a communication too long for publication in full. In it he expresses indignation at the editorial which we printed in the issue of April 29 in comment upon his article in the same issue. Much of what he says in his letter is irrelevant. For example, he speculates quite erroneously as to the source of the editorial, ascribing it to "a ready-made article" which the editors "made over to the printers without even taking the pains to go through it." Much of the letter is a reiteration in other words of what he stated in his article already printed. Omitting irrelevances and repetitions, we shall endeavor to put in concise form the chief points in his letter, using his own language as far as possible; and then we shall add our comment.

From the Turkish Point of View

IN the case of Turkey the rule of equity (which The Outlook cited) that a plaintiff must come to court with clean hands means that her case is to be decided "on the basis of sentimental considerations." The appeal in the article was not for justice in favor of Turkey, for Turkey's decision was irrevocable, but for the refusal of America to encourage Greece in a futile course of remonstrance. Even if Turkey was wrong, world peace required Greece to accept the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople. But Turkey is not wrong. The Outlook says Turkey's hands are covered with blood. There is, in fact, not a nation in the world whose hands are not covered with blood. In France the Revolution was bloody and accompanied with atrocities. In India England was guilty of the hideous massacre of Amritsar. In America there have been merciless repressions of Indian uprisings as well as lynchings, and in the Philippines acts marked by fearful atrocities. It is therefore "supremely unjust to single out for special reprobation Turkey because of her delinquencies in the same direction, which are those of a country having no pretensions to any but a back seat in the ranks of civilization."

Such atrocities occur, in fact, in proportion to provoking causes. They will increase in India, for example, "when and if the Raj is confronted, as Turkey was, by a general and combined insurrection menacing its existence and resorting to systematic and widespread outrage as a means of action, more especially if this insurrection coincides, as again was the case in Turkey, with a war waged by Britain for her existence and combines its action with that of the enemy." Humanity, in fact, everywhere is as much as ever under the influence of the brutish instincts of primeval man.

In the case of Turkey "the massacres of Armenians and Greeks by the Turks had their counterpart in the massacres of Turks by the Armenians and Greeks," and were "almost invariably in the nature of reprisals." As to Smyrna, which The Outlook specifically cited, the "only occasion before, during, and after the Armistice when Smyrna was a theater of acts of slaughter and torture was the occupation of this port by the Greeks in 1919," when they were installed in Ionia "under the placid, not to say benevolent, gaze of the fleets of the Allied and Associated Powers assembled in the harbor." The "untoward event" in 1923 was the fire set by "the Greek army."

As to the expulsion of the Patriarch, all the decisions are in favor of Turkey. In citing in particular the decision as to the incompetence of the High Commission to deal with the Patriarch, The Outlook (so the former Turkish Ambassador asserts) confused the decisions of the High Commission with those of the sub-commission, and indulged in an "ex-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

traordinary specimen of dialectics." The decision of the Commission proved that the Commission was unauthorized to formulate an opinion on the deportation of the Patriarch. The very arrangement for deportation was meant to apply to Greeks under Turkey's rule. So much in answer to The Outlook's statement that "one might suppose from this incident that Constantine was a foreign intruder into Turkey."

In representing Turkey's action as part of her extreme nationalist and anti-religious policy, The Outlook made three statements: one, that a menu in Constantinople may not be printed in French; two, that a letter to be sent by post must be addressed in the Turkish language; and, three, that the name Kirk-Kilisseh was changed to get rid of the very word for "churches" incorporated in this place name. All three statements are erroneous. Menus are printed in French. (In evidence a sample menu is inclosed with the former Ambassador's letter.) Letters are addressed in other languages than Turkish. (In evidence are submitted the envelopes in which the former Ambassador's manuscripts have reached The Outlook.) And the elimination of the word for "churches" was not on account of its religious connotation, but because of the Greek associations of the word.

Finally, Turkey's action in these matters have their counterpart in the effort of the United States to keep out "Japanese and Chinese on racial, economic, and cultural grounds."

Turkey in Court

THUS can be stated the answer of A. Rustem Bey to our comment on his article. We cannot hope to have stated his case as he would have done in the same space; but we have tried to do so, and hope that A. Rustem Bey himself will feel that we have approximately succeeded. We shall try to be equally terse in our comments.

First as to those matters that are of least significance, the evidence of the menu and the envelopes is sufficient to convince us that our original statements, made on what we believed to be sufficient authority, were at least inaccurate. These, however, we made simply to illustrate the extreme nationalist attitude of the present Turkish Government, concerning which we do not believe there is any room for doubt. We did not suppose, by the way, that letters would have to be addressed in Turkish if they were mailed to foreign countries. As to the reason for the change in the name of Kirk-Kilisseh, A. Rustem Bey notes what is perhaps a contributing cause; but it seems to us nevertheless clear that the real cause of the change was the anti-religious feeling.

To many Turks the nationalism and the antipathy to religion characteristic of the Turkish Government will seem to be virtues. That an anti-religious Government should be bloody is not surprising. It has been so in Russia; it was so a century and a quarter ago in France.

It will be difficult for the Turkish Ambassador or any other apologist for Turkey to persuade most Americans that the Greeks and Armenians are really ultimately responsible for the Turkish massacres of Armenians and Greeks, or that the Greek army deliberately set afire the Christian quarters of Smyrna. There was no confusion in our minds as between the events of 1919 and those of 1923. The horrors of 1923 in Smyrna are not yet sufficiently past to have been easily forgotten.

On the interpretation of the decision concerning the deportability of Constantine (and on that matter we went to the French text of the decision) we believe that A. Rustem Bey is mistaken. It seems to us obvious that the effect of the decision of the Commission was to remove Constantine from the category of deportables. That Turkey has nevertheless proceeded with her policy of affronting the Christian peoples in the Near East is an indication, not, as it seems to A. Rustem Bey, of the correctness of Turkey's course, but of the weakness of divided counsels among the Allied Powers.

To excuse Turkey for carrying out her nationalistic and anti-religious policy of slaughter and massacre on the ground that other peoples have soiled their hands with the blood of the innocent is to acknowledge the fact of Turkey's guilt. The bad example of the French terrorists a century and a quarter ago or of the British at Amritsar in these times furnishes no excuse for Turkey. By as much as the French terrorists or the British in India approached the bloody cruelty of the Turks, by so much are they to be condemned. Turkey, however, so far occupies a place of preeminence in that respect among modern nations. Moreover, the French revolutionists did not appeal to the public sentiment of the world for justification of their course. They did not earn the contempt as well as the horror of mankind. Furthermore, such instances as A. Rustem Bey cites can hardly be called a systematic and habitual method pursued officially by any government as has been the case with the massacres carried out by Turkish authority repeatedly for generation after generation. That a plaintiff such as Turkey appearing before the court of the world's opinion must come into the court with clean hands is not a bit of sentimentalism, as A. Rustem Bey seems to think, but, as those who are acquainted with the processes of English law should know, is an established rule of equity and is based on sound principle. If Turkey is attempting to emerge from what A. Rustem Bey calls "a back seat in the ranks of civilization," she will not be aided in her effort by any condonation of her crimes.

Young Pioneers

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE newspapers report that the transatlantic steamers are crowded with American travelers going to Europe. If the laboratories of physiological psychology had an instrument for measuring the pleasurable sensations of these travelers, it would be found, I venture to say, that all of them put together could not equal the joyous anticipations of a certain party of high school students from New York City who, while this article is being written, are making their first visit to foreign shores.

When the good ship Suffren, of the French Line, pushed out from New York harbor on June 30, it carried a group of ten young pioneers who are going to France on a journey of exploration as adventurous to them as any of William Beebe's voyages in tropical seas can be to him. They mean to discover what of human culture the beautiful and historic country of France has in store for the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

students of the high schools of New York City.

Last winter the Franco-American Branch of the American Good Will Association, which was organized to promote a better understanding in the fields of education and industry between the people of France and the United States, conceived the idea of conducting some oratorical contests among the junior and senior high school students of the public and parochial schools of New York, the ten winners in these contests—eight from the public schools and two from the parochial schools—to be given four weeks of educational travel in France under suitable chaperonage and direction. The authorities of the public and parochial schools entered into the plan with enthusiasm. A committee of which Dr. John H. Finley, formerly President of the College of the City of New York and Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, was chairman, selected "The French Pioneers in America" as the subject of the investigations and orations of these young American pioneers. No historian since Francis Parkman has made a more complete study of this fascinating subject than Dr. Finley, whose book "France in the Heart of America" is now recognized as a classic both at home and abroad.

Official announcement of the project was made last March in various school assemblies and classes to at least 250,000 students; and Mr. Frank A. Rexford, of the Board of Education, estimates that more than one hundred thousand students, aided and encouraged by their teachers, immediately and with enthusiasm plunged into a personal study of the subject of the orations. Letters of inquiry received by the Franco-American Branch from parents, friends, and teachers of the contestants indicate that at least half a million New Yorkers became actively interested in this historical enterprise.

The itinerary has been very carefully arranged to give these young pioneers the widest and most representative historical and æsthetic impressions, including a week in Paris and its environs, visits to other cathedral and university cities, an inspection of some of the battlefields, and motor trips through Normandy, Brittany, and the château country. In fact, the bill of fare is one to make the most *blasé* traveler's mouth water! The party will be accompanied and directed by Miss Jessie Carson, of the staff of the New York Public Library, and by Professor Melvin E. Bassett, Assistant Professor of French, Princeton University.

After numerous preliminary and elimination contests in the individual schools, the final competitions were conducted before public audiences in three high school auditoriums, two parochial school auditoriums, and the auditorium of the Town Hall on Forty-third Street in New York. A number of distinguished citizens, both men and women, acted as judges on these occasions. As the finals were held in six different places and before six different groups of judges, it is a mere coincidence that five of the winners are young women and five young men, ranging from fourteen to nineteen years of age. The only limit placed upon the age of the contestants was that they must be high school students of the junior or senior grade. The five boroughs of the city of New York are Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Brooklyn, and Queens, and they are all represented by the ten pioneers who sailed on the Sufren.

The following is a list of the winners with a statement of their parentage, the schools they represent, and the subjects they chose for their orations:

Miss Hortense Basquin, of Richmond Hill High School. Age fourteen years. Subject: "The French Pioneers in America." Father born in Fourmies, France; mother born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. In reply to a questionnaire submitted to all winning contestants, Miss Basquin writes:

> "The idea of entering the contest appealed to me because of my own French ancestry, and because I am a Girl Scout I was interested in these first Scouts of America. As a result of my participation in the contest, I have acquired an increased respect for the foundation these pioneers laid for our friendship with France."

Mr. John K. Carroll, of De La Salle High School. Age sixteen years. Subject: "Marquette and La Salle." Father born in Ireland; mother born in California. In reply to his questionnaire, Mr. Carroll said:

> "I entered the contest because of a keen interest in oratorical competition and public speaking. Through it I gained a greater appreciation of the work of the French pioneers and an immeasurable improvement in English expression."

Miss Ellen Gavin, of Washington Irving High School. Age seventeen years. Subject: "La Salle—The Idealist." Father and mother both born in Ballinrobe, County Mayo, Ireland. Miss Gavin's questionnaire reads:

> "I entered the contest at the request of the English Department and because of my desire to see France, having become greatly interested in her through my study of French. As a result I have gained a greater interest, enthusiasm, and sympathy for France and the French people."

Mr. Richard Lee Henderson, of Evander Childs High School (junior). Age sixteen years. Subject: "Faith, Courage, and the French Pioneers." Father born in Chattanooga, Tennessee; mother born in Anniston, Alabama.

Miss Loretta Hensel, of Bay Ridge High School. Age sixteen years. Subject: "The Acadians." Father born in Hanover, Germany; mother born in Brooklyn, New York. Miss Hensel says in her questionnaire:

> "My reason for entering the contest was my interest in oratory, together with my sympathy for the French Pioneers in America. My study and work in this connection has aroused my interest anew and brought me into greater sympathy with the early settlers."

Mr. Archibald McPhail, Jr., of Evander Childs High School (senior). Age nineteen years. Subject: "The Jesuits in French Canada." Father and mother both born in New York City. The following is taken from Mr. McPhail's questionnaire:

> "I first heard of the contest through an announcement made in our public-speaking class. As I was especially interested in oratory and thought the competition would be helpful, I decided to enter, with the result that I have gained, among other things, a greater self-confidence."

Mr. Max Newmark, of Brooklyn Technical High School. Age 17 years. Subject: "The French Pioneers." Father and mother both born in Russia. Mr. Newmark says:

> "The subject, 'The French Pioneers in America,' was first made a regular assignment in our history class. Through the contest I have gained much historical knowledge."

Miss Eleanor Powers, of Newtown High School. Age fifteen years. Subject: "La Salle—Explorer of the Mississippi." Father born in Dayton, Ohio; mother born in Lebanon, Missouri. Excerpt from Miss Powers's questionnaire:

> "My English teacher first told me of the contest and said she would be pleased if I would write something for it. I went into it because I wanted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the trip to France. I felt, too, that it would be an experience worth having and a stepping-stone."

Miss Irene Roth, of St. Angela's Hall. Age seventeen years. Subject: "French Pioneers." Father born in Brooklyn, New York; mother born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Miss Roth, the winner in the Brooklyn Catholic final, says:

"I first heard of the Oratorical Contest through my English teacher, who requested me to gather material for my oration. I was interested in working in the contest because of my desire to win the trip to France. It has instilled in me a greater desire to know the history, customs, and language of the French."

Mr. Frank B. Smith, of Curtis High School. Age fifteen years. Subject: "Fathers of a New France." Father born in Augusta, Georgia; mother born in Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Smith states in his questionnaire:

"I entered the contest largely because of my desire to see France and her wonderful people. The experience has encouraged me in public speaking, increased my interest in history, and afforded me considerable happiness over my anticipated trip to France."

If the spirits of Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Marquette, Duluth, Tonti, and their comrades could look down upon this little band of adventurers, they would rejoice to find that their toils and sufferings two and a half centuries ago in the wild, turbulent, and savage regions of the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley were not endured in vain. Who can examine the names of these young travelers and their reasons for entering upon the laborious work of preparing for their journey without being convinced that the public school is the greatest factor in the work of true Americanization? And who can read of this novel exploration, and imagine the deep and everlasting impressions of joy and wisdom which its participants will receive, without exclaiming, in the words of the "good, gray poet," Whitman, "O Pioneers!"

Smoldering Fires

Editorial Correspondence from Dayton, Tennessee

By Dixon Merritt

IT was the day of disappointments—Friday, July 10, at Dayton, Tennessee.

A crowd past counting was expected and, in some measure, prepared for. Yet, despite the presence of nearly 200 newspaper men from all over the country, there were fewer people in Dayton than ordinarily congregate there on the first Monday in the month, when horse swapping is to do and produce is to be trafficked in. For size it was an ordinary Saturday afternoon crowd in a Tennessee county seat town. Dayton was disappointed. The hotel that boosted its rates from $3 to $8 a day was hardly better off than the other one which held steady at the old rate.

Well-laid plans to make a martyr failed. John Thomas Scopes, the young high school teacher indicted for teaching evolution, was merely the defendant in a misdemeanor case. The act of glorious sacrifice had somehow become sordid—the mere doing of a thing which the actor had reason to believe was in violation of the law of the State which employed him. Those who had proclaimed the lighting anew of the torch of intellectual liberty held, for the moment at least, a sputtering sulphur match. They, naturally, were disappointed.

The great demonstration of popular interest in Fundamentalist religion was wholly lacking. The people even of the near-by counties—religious people, too, even as the Fundamentalists measure religion—did not think this thing vital enough to be worth cranking the Ford or harnessing the old mare. Except for Bryan, the Fundamentalists were actively represented on the streets of Dayton only by a few pitiable fanatics who exhorted such little groups as would listen to them to believe and be saved from an awful hell, and by a lone old man, pathetic under the weight of his threescore years and ten, holding fast to his belief that the Anti-Evolution Society can save the world. The disappointment in the Fundamentalist camp was no less keen than in the other.

THE two hundred newspaper men who had journeyed from most of the cities within the borders of the Nation, sent out to cover a big story and under the necessity of finding a big story to cover, were hard put to it, but, being used to disappointment, they bore it bravely and spread it over much space. But every one of them knew that there was nothing here which looked genuinely big. Nothing, certainly, of heroic size.

A few of us there were who, even after the issue shriveled and the actors stood revealed as Lilliputians, looked for the traditional dignity of a Tennessee court. We did not find it. Our only comfort was in the young State's Attorney of that mountain district, who, while showing no marks of exceptional ability, was big enough to handle the opening of this case in good, dignified court-room fashion. Neither Darrow pounding at him from the other table nor Bryan sitting dumb at his side disconcerted him. It was his job to present the State's case, and he simply went about it in a good and workmanlike manner. We Tennessee newspaper men from outland cities who came home to the trial had our disappointment tempered a bit, but not removed.

Scopes—the central figure nominally, but actually hardly in the fringe of the picture—must have been disappointed, too, though he had no chance to express it. He was more completely overlooked than the bridegroom at the dress rehearsal for a wedding. He would have been left out of the motion pictures if Mencken of the "American Mercury" had not thought to maneuver him in. Nobody in the opening act of that show was thinking of the little high school teacher. Judge, imported lawyers, attending scientists, and Fundamentalists—every last mother's son of them was playing the star rôle.

I should like to get down to a Mark-like narrative of what occurred, but I doubt if I can.

DAYTON lies under Waldron's Ridge, near its northern end. It is a good little mountain town, more prosperous than most because it happens to be the center of one of the world's greatest strawberry beds. Its people are mountain people—which means, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, that they are much like other people. A correspondent of one of the metropolitan newspapers expressed that fact when he said, "These flappers around here look exactly like New York flappers, only a little more so."

That is true of nearly all these people. Almost without exception, they are more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

so. If they are bad, they are worse. If they are good, they are better. If they are atheistic, they are more asinine. If they are religious, they are much more fanatical. And most of them are religious. I said last week that I had not found one person in Tennessee who sincerely and unqualifiedly believed that the anti-evolution law ought to have been passed. I found plenty of them in Dayton—residents both of the town and of the surrounding country. Between the writing of last week's article and my going to Dayton I had found a number of them. One among them, a lady to whom I owe a great deal, appealed to me to "draw your pen through evolution," and she seemed to think that I actually could expunge it from the human record by writing something against it. Still, I was not prepared for the tremendous preponderance of believers in the anti-evolution law that I found at Dayton. There is a belief among some residents of that town, a belief written into a booklet by a native, that God has been preparing Dayton for a hundred years as the scene of this trial and that the battle between religion and science could not have taken place anywhere else.

That gives you a whiff of the atmosphere in which the Scopes trial began. Naturally, the crowd in the court-room —except for the newspaper men and the lawyers, it was made up almost exclusively of Rhea Countians—was ready to applaud anything that had a Fundamentalist sound and to express disapproval of anything which sounded friendly to evolution.

FUNDAMENTALIST bacteria, too, had been cultivated assiduously in that atmosphere for some days before the trial began.

William Jennings Bryan was on the ground and making speeches. On Sunday before the case was called on Monday, George Fort Milton, who has sometimes been a contributor to The Outlook, sent a despatch to his paper, the Chattanooga "News," saying that Mr. Bryan had won his case before it was called. The verification of that statement is still to come, but the fact was clear to all who cared to look for it that Mr. Bryan was practicing his case on the street corners of Dayton long before it was called in the Court-House, and that he continued to practice it on the street corners after the trial began.

Indeed, he practiced nowhere else. He had no part in the Court-House proceedings except to lend the blessing of his presence. During the numerous conferences, when the lawyers on both sides put their heads together in the open space in front of the bench, Mr. Bryan did not participate. He sat at the counsel table, serenely fanning himself. When his colleagues of the prosecution conferred, leaning over the table, Mr. Bryan sat erect and fanned. He and all the others appear to take it as a matter of course that he was not included in the conferences. But during recess periods Mr. Bryan was the only conspicuous lawyer in Dayton. At the improvised newspaper club across the street from the Court-House, among groups of citizens in the Court-House yard, and along the streets Mr. Bryan was busy. He rested when the Court worked and worked when the Court rested.

ON the other side, Clarence Darrow did practically all of the work in the court-room. He appeared at home. Indeed, he looked quite as much at home as did any man there. With his rugged, homely face, coat off, yellow shirt and blue suspenders gleaming, he was the one man in that roomful that an artist would have picked as the type of the East Tennessee mountaineer. He matched shrewd native wit against shrewd native wit in the selection of jurors, and doubtless got the nearest approach possible to the kind of jury he wanted. It is by no means sure that he had any desire for a jury that would acquit his client. He did want a good jury to present the case to, and he got it. He and State's Attorney Stewart fared about equally well in that regard.

At the defense table John Randolph Neal, chief counsel, was as silent as Bryan on the other side, except that he participated in conferences. This, however, was to be expected. It is no disparagement of Darrow, Malone, and the rest to say that Neal is the most erudite constitutional lawyer in the case. He will be active enough in that phase of the trial when occasion comes. Native and resident of Dayton, Neal would be the artist's choice among all the lawyers as the type of what Darrow and Malone and Hays are supposed to represent.

SO far as the court-room proceedings go, the first day's contest was a battle between State's Attorney Stewart and Clarence Darrow. Outside, however, all sorts of forces were at work along with Bryan. I said at the outset that the Fundamentalists were actively represented on the streets of Dayton only by Bryan, some fanatics, and an old man. They were actively enough represented by others, however, in various places around town, notably in the newspaper club.

As an illustration, the representative of an association of Catholic papers took me personally to task because, he said, it was a matter of course that The Outlook would be on the side of Scopes. He was predicting the passage of an anti-evolution law in Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Some Modernist representatives were about town, too, doing their bit. Representatives of Science Service were quartered with defense counsel at the Mansion.

So far as I could easily ascertain, there was no whisky, no gamblers, and no abandoned women in Dayton. With those exceptions, practically everything was there that should not have been. I have become fairly well acquainted with propaganda in Washington, but I had to go to Dayton to find it in its most intensive form.

I SAID last week that the general opinion of Tennessee lawyers is that an unwise method was chosen for testing the constitutionality of the anti-evolution law. If I was not convinced of it then, I am convinced now that this is true. A tremendously important question is involved, a question with which John Thomas Scopes is no more concerned than are all the other teachers in Tennessee. Doubtless the question will be settled right. Presumably the Supreme Court of Tennessee and the Supreme Court of the United States will pass upon it. But the beginning of the settlement would have been more seemly, if not more just, and smoldering fires of hatred would not have been so much fanned into flame, if another and more dignified method had been chosen.

Perhaps the tragedy of it is that Tennessee, the only State which has passed an anti-evolution law, will be no more affected, and perhaps it will be less affected, than the other States by this bitterness. The people of Tennessee, by and large, are not working themselves up over the Scopes case. Except those within a few miles of Dayton, they did not think enough of the trial to attend it. In the main, Tennesseans will go ahead with their affairs just as though the Scopes case had never been. But those who have come from other States to the trial—very earnest propagandists of one kind and another—will take away the smell of fire on their garments, and there is no knowing how far the flame of the Dayton street corners may spread.

All of this, however, is written at the end of the first day of the trial. There will be another story to tell when the trial is finished. Possibly I am seeing evils of larger consequence than actually exist.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Springfield, Missouri

America on the European Map

Correspondence from the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Brussels

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

THE Vicious Circle in Europe has surely been vicious. If you do not realize how it has worked, look at the experiences of the European Governments.

They were sorry for the returning soldiers. There was not work enough to go round. So the Governments gave work and made work where it did not exist before. The return work often did not match the pay. Moreover, the Governments gave doles to workless men, with, of course, no return at all to the public. Then the Governments incurred expenditures often exceeding what could be received from taxation. Yet they tried to tax just the same. The collection both curtailed industry and raised prices. The Governments could not meet their Budgets. They had to borrow from their central banks. The banks were so hard up that they could not lend without increasing their currency issues. Result—increase of prices, followed by proportionate increase of governmental expense, another necessary increase of taxation, its failure, and more borrowings, with further currency increases, etc., over and over.

But even this was not the worst. There had been under-production. Following the war, industry feared to resume in a large way because it had no confidence in its ability to find markets. Hence under-production meant not only importation from abroad but an unbalanced foreign trade and fluctuating foreign exchanges.

The above I condense from a magistral address by Mr. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, at the Congress here of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The cure for the Vicious Circle is, first, an increase in production. Supply the people with new wealth to buy the things they want.

Think, then, of the satisfaction felt by all at the statistics read at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, showing beyond a peradventure that production has really increased all along the line. The world's export and import trade reaches now at least four-fifths of its pre-war volume. Why, this very country of Belgium has recovered over 91 per cent of its former iron and steel production, and in some instances has restored industries to a level even exceeding the pre-war normal. Indeed, the remaking of the wealth destroyed by the war will be done sooner than most of us have expected.

Despite the lack of outside capital where sorely needed, despite the dislocating high-tariff tendency everywhere, the general economic movement is one of progress. Europe is slowly but surely re-establishing prosperity. If when the next biennial Congress of the International Chamber meets the political domain can show such results as have been attained during the two years since its meeting at Rome, we can regard with confidence Europe's future and the world's. So said yesterday Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the League of Nations' Economic and Financial Section.

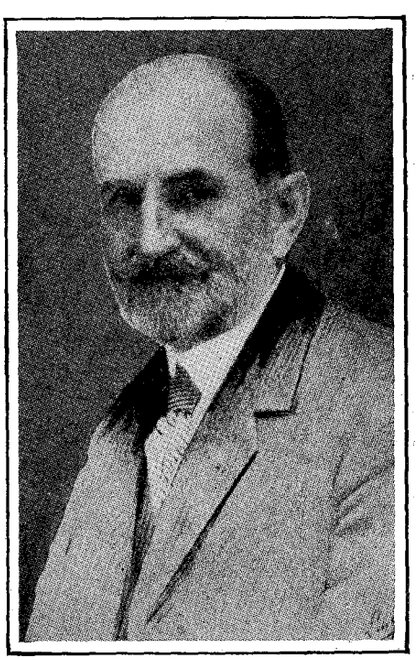
This is also the opinion of Willis Booth, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the worthy President of this International Chamber representing many countries. Americans are proud that its President should be an American. He is encouraged in his belief, as I heard him say, by the rapid improvements in manufacturing methods if associated with the free movement of raw materials. Moreover, he adds, this rehabilitation can be obtained without excessive working hours of labor, provided every industrialist adjusts himself to the best modern methods of production.

If we measure accomplishments already achieved in the face of obstacles, we have a right to be optimistic, justly declares Mr. Booth. Among such accomplishments are the following:

> England, Holland, Switzerland, and Sweden have practically returned to their former gold basis, without devaluation.
>
> Poland, Austria, Hungary, Germany, and Latvia have stabilized their currencies and have established independent banks of issue, free from political influences.
>
> An increasing number of countries have balanced their budgets.

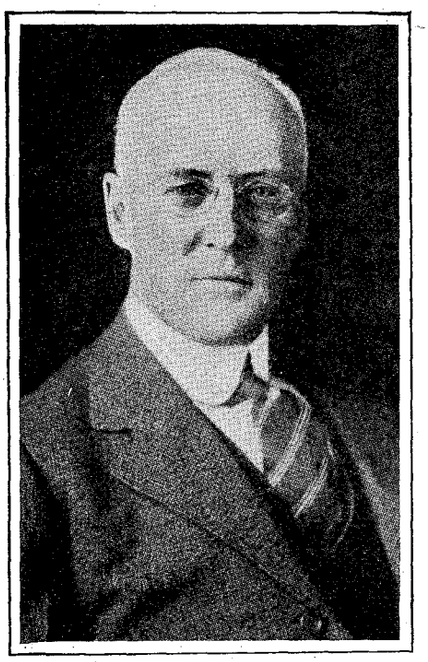
Many problems still to be solved (together with, on the whole, an encouraging outlook concerning them) are revealed in a study of the budget and monetary situations of foreign trade policies and tariffs in various countries, as by a view of their industry and com-

Etienne Clémentel
Ex-Finance Minister of France and generally regarded as the real founder of the International Chamber of Commerce



Maurice Despret
President of the Belgian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A. C. Bedford
Chairman of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce

merce; their transportation systems, now including motor transport and commercial aviation; and such specific subjects, also considered at this Congress, as Arbitration, Double Taxation, Bills of Lading and of Exchange, and Commercial Credits.

These, however, seem a far cry from the outstanding problem of the present moment—German reparations.

"The Versailles Treaty gave Europe a new economic map. It was quite as remarkable as the new political map." So stated Mr. Booth in his admirable presidential address. I had never heard the evident truth put more succinctly.

On that new map America has already made her impress. The Dawes Plan, the most important happening since the Armistice, is of American origin. It is the direct outcome of Secretary Hughes's suggestion and of the American-inspired resolutions adopted at the previous Congress of the International Chamber. Like all its work, so these resolutions took the problem of German reparations out of the domain of politics. They have since been tested under trying circumstances. None of the resolutions, Mr. Booth affirms, have been found wanting. All are now accepted as sound economics.

Originally Germany was to pay reparations in Allied gold currencies to the Reparation Commission in Paris. Under the Dawes Plan, however, Germany needs but to accumulate gold marks and place them at the disposal in Berlin of the Agent-General for Reparations, Parker Gilbert, also an American, and perhaps the most powerful person in Europe to-day. As he spoke to us this afternoon I could not help thinking, "What an old head on young shoulders!"

He is the head of the Transfer Committee as well. The primary responsibility of converting the marks into currencies outside Germany and available for the beneficiary countries depends largely on the ability to make transfers so that the transformed marks may reach their destinations without interfering unduly with the world's business.

The same is true of that part of the payments in kind and services.

To pay reparations due Germany will have to export more goods—and here again it must be done with the least possible disturbance of the general market.

"But all this is impossible," exclaim the Germans. "You cannot collect your reparations without economically dislocating the world. No matter how good your Dawes scheme as a transition measure, ultimately it will have to give way to your wiping the slate clean of obligations."

Nor are the Germans the only pessimists and flaw-pickers, though they are by far the most violent. There are others—some English and a few Continentals. Yesterday I heard Senator Despret, President of the Bank of Brussels, say, like the realist he is: "The Dawes Plan holds for us a hard moment. Yet, as I remarked in my address of welcome to the Congress, men who reveal the truth instead of hiding it play a more useful part than do those who arouse fallacious hopes."

M. Despret was doubtless fearing the unsuccessful transfer of later annuities. With its customary prevision, the Chamber some time since appointed a committee of experts to consider the matter. I have read their report. As might be expected, it shows that the success of the transfer stage depends upon German capacity to export and the creditor countries' ability or willingness to receive.

If German outflow merely takes its course in the old channels, prophesies the report, it will flood and overflow them. One must therefore search new channels. One must consider first the consumption per head of German manufactures in the different countries, and then what scope there is for alteration. One must formulate new and eligible projects sufficient to meet reparation requirements, yet giving least offense to Allied industrialists. In other words, do not expect Germany to provide surplus exports enough to meet the increased reparations due later unless new demands for German goods are created abroad.

This expansion, with the transmission of as much cash as possible to the Allied Governments, would be a first aim, according to the report. A second would be for each creditor nation to obtain the largest amount possible of deliveries in goods or services; a third, the diversion of contracts for great public works; a fourth, either the sale of German railway, industrial, and other bonds in the industrial market or permanent investments in Germany. This may all be pro-Ally; for the Allies need their reparations due and overdue. But it is certainly pro-German too.

Willis H. Booth
President of the International Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber's opinion, as reflected in the resolutions considered this afternoon, is not pessimistic concerning the Dawes Plan, that "international experiment in good will," as Mr. Gilbert well termed it.

Many do not think that the question of reparations stands alone. They insist that it is tied up with the Interallied Debts payments. What then? When this matter was mentioned yesterday in the Congress, a German-speaking journalist sitting next me whispered: *"Wo wird nun der Schwerpunkt sein? Da drüben bei Ihnen."* (Where will now the center of gravity be? Over there with you.)

His idea was that England, France, and the other European countries, debtors to us, are thus really intermediaries between Germany and ourselves. Indeed, I learned, we may ultimately be the indirect recipient of goods for perhaps three-fifths of the Dawes annuities!

Hence America, whether by positive action and representation or by "indirect discourse," is looming larger on the European map.

Brussels, June 25, 1925.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Water and Wealth

By GEORGE MARVIN

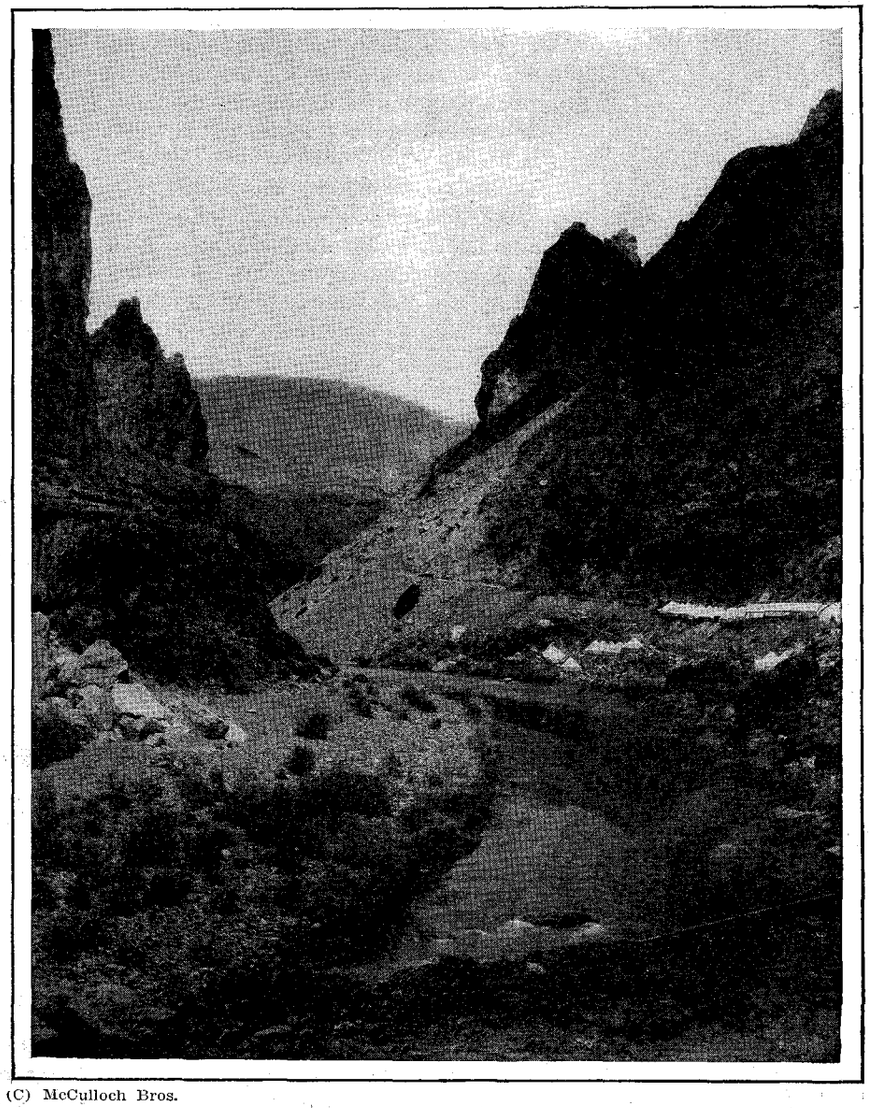
Phœnix, rising from the ashes of the Arizona Desert, finds new life in its irrigated valley

With me along the strip of herbage strown
That just divides the desert from the sown.

THUS sing the Omar Khayyáms of the recreated Phœnix as they skim along the edge of their irrigation canals, hovering also, in their enthusiasm, on the border-lands of truth. On your left begins the "Aridzona" of immemorial history, glaring away miles and miles in desolation to the comforting hills, whose quiet blue shadows bring rest to eye and spirit. Out towards the hot brown distances the wind blows the dust of your passing. On the right begins Indiana, Iowa, Kansas. The contrast is as strong as that. Solid green, miles and miles of it; fat acres of alfalfa, wheat, sorghum millet; rows of sprouting cotton converging in vistas like patterns in a woven fabric; orchards of peaches, pears, and olives more perfectly manicured than fake photographs; herds of dairy cattle grazing over inland seas of pasture marked by channels of soft-bosomed cottonwoods that soften landscape as hedgerow elms domesticate English countryside. Your eye comprehends zones of apparent latitude and crosses States in one glance. With one good running broad jump you may leap from "Aridzona" to Arizona. The boundary-line you leap over is the life-bringing artery of water flowing through its concrete banks from Roosevelt Lake, eighty miles away in the misty mountain peaks of the northeastern horizon.

At the risk of sounding like a tourist folder, it is more than worth the price of a ticket to southern Arizona just to motor from the green dream of the Salt River Valley, over which the Queen City of Phœnix presides, across those arid eighty miles of terrific desert scenery by the Apache Trail to the source of the valley's wealth at the Roosevelt Dam. But, leaving the tourist folders, the hotels, and the converging railroads of the Southwest to enlarge upon the immortal beauty of the panorama that God has made in the waste places of the earth, the trip also unfolds a mighty story of what man has done to realize and bring to fruition the potential power and wealth of places that are only apparently waste. The hidden agricultural wallop of the soil exceeds belief, or even surmise; it corresponds to the very evident wallop of the leather-faced, steady-eyed citizens of the land they have reclaimed. At a boxing-match in Phœnix one night a second, in the corner of the losing contestant, made a personal remark to a partisan spectator. Immediately the spectator arose, knocked the offending second down and completely out, and then calmly resumed his seat and his cigar.

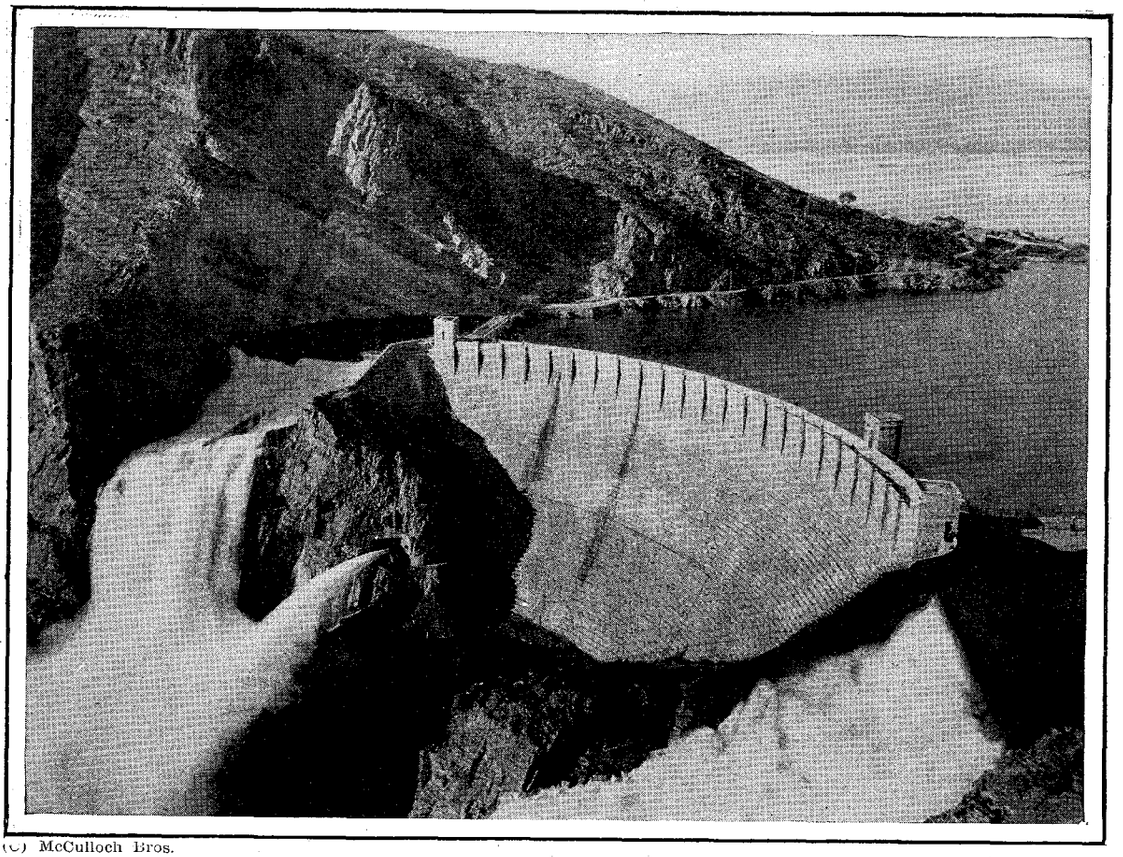
Warfare was waging in Phœnix during the summer-hot month of May over the proposed rechristening of the Salt River and its valley to "Roosevelt." Phœnix rises not from its own ashes. It isn't that kind of a classic bird. It rises commercially from the Salt River; together with the neighboring towns of Tempe and Mesa (where one of the five Mormon temples in existence rises in reduced imitation of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington) and Chandler and Scottsdale, it *is* the Salt River. And the trouble comes because, as a matter of fact, there is no salt in the river. "Saltless" would be a more accurate name. The progressive element in the valley, with "Now" for their rallying cry, want to do away with "Salt" in the name, just as the one apocryphal salt lick on one of



(C) McCulloch Bros.

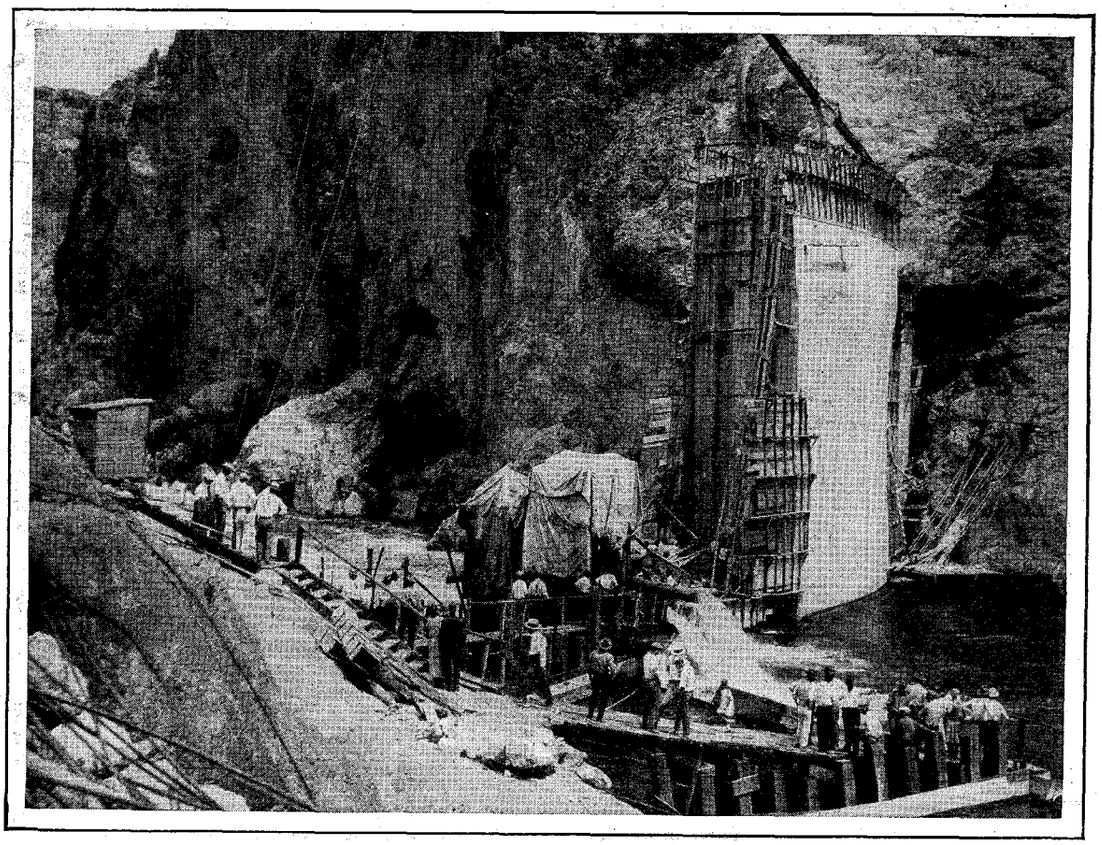
The famous (in the Southwest) Salt River, which contains no salt whatever, is successively dammed by the Roosevelt, Horse Mesa, and Mormon Flat barriers. It nourishes many square miles of the Salt River Valley, of which Phœnix is the regenerated capital

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(C) McCulloch Bros.

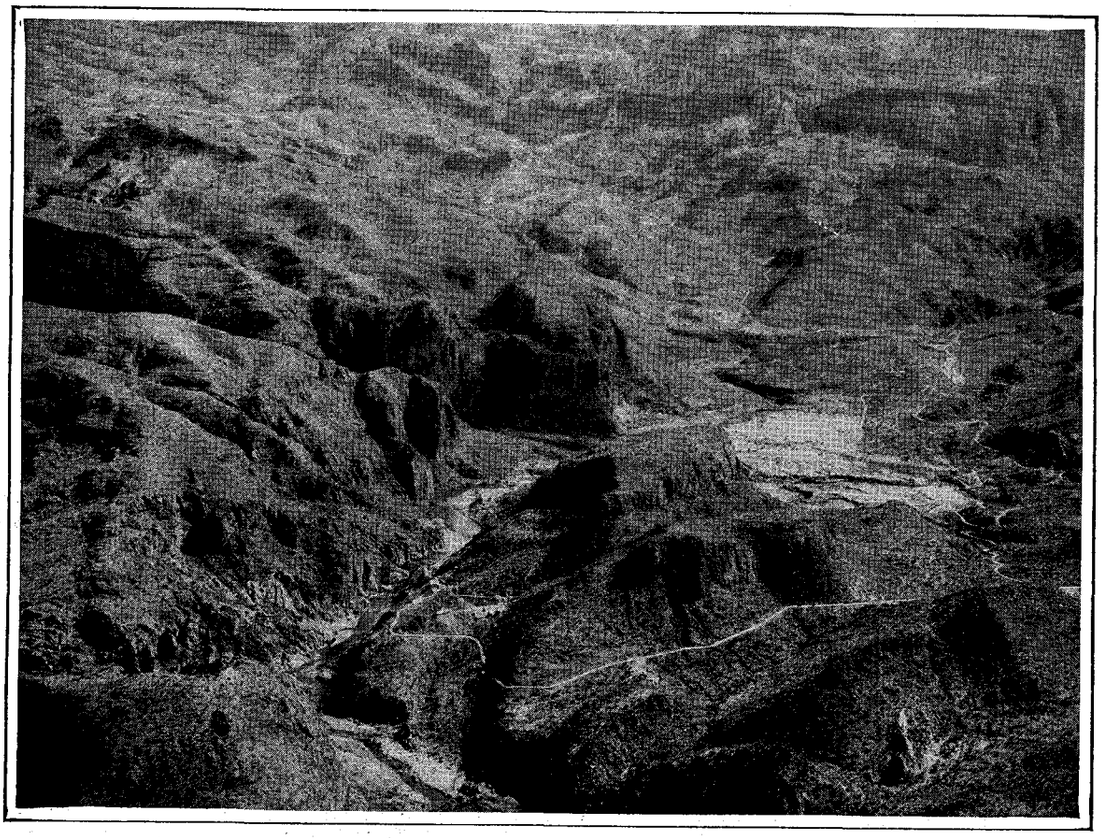
The Roosevelt Dam, impounding water in a great artificial lake forty-five miles in length, is the heart of the irrigation system which is bringing the city of Phœnix and its environing counties into a new being



Building the new concrete dam at Mormon Flat, Arizona, designed to create additional power and to impound water from the overflow of Roosevelt Lake

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Olive orchard growing on desert land reclaimed by irrigation in the Phœnix territory



An airplane view showing the course of the Salt River, the Apache Trail, the Mormon Flat Dam under construction (in the left center near the encampment), and the territory now flooded by the new Mormon Flat Lake (all the topography from the dam between the abutting cliffs)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the river's tributaries was long since licked away in fact. But the conservative "old-timers" say, over their dead bodies; that a name that has been good enough for their fathers is good enough for them—the same old standpat attitude that put Harding in the White House and keeps Coolidge there—and they add that prospective settlers so chicken-livered as to be diverted by a name had better keep away from "this man's country," anyhow. Their American Beauty roses, which grow in wild profusion along their billiard-table highways, by any other name to them would *not* smell as sweet. Old feudal Phœnix rejoices in its humble position below the Salt.

Over Arizona the sky is not flat either in color or shape. It arches in a deep-blue dome from the zenith to the broken horizon of jagged mountain-tops. Round about Phœnix the highest point on the cornice of the empyrean theater is Four Peaks, dominating the northeastern sky-line. Under Four Peaks lies Roosevelt Lake, forty-five miles in length, made by the damming of the Salt River, and now, after a year of unexampled drought, still impounding enough water to nourish Salt River Valley and all its healthy parasitic municipalities for a year and more without another drop of rain. Across all those thirsty intervening miles the river finds its way through canyons only less grand than the Canyon of the Colorado and over the flat desert, to branch out fanlike in a multiple delta of irrigation canals which carpet the "Valley" with green. It is a tremendous example of what one river—and a comparatively small one at that—can do in the diversified creation of power and life. Ultimately to be checked four times from its source to its artificial delta, it transforms its impatience at each successive check into the electrical energy which lights cities and counties, runs traction lines, pumps its own water back out of the irrigated ground of higher levels, to be used again lower down the valley, and provides the power at the work in "Horse Mesa" Canyon still further to dam itself. And, above all, it enables the Salt River Valley Water-Users' Association (rather a mouthful) to pay for all the recreative activities of their wide community, leaving them an increasing balance from year to year to be declared in dividends or put back into the wise capitalization of additional service advantages on their land and in their homes.

The Federal Government built the Roosevelt Dam, but the incorporated Water-Users are paying for it, and they have themselves built, or are building, the additional dams and waterways, roads and power-transmission lines, hydraulic and electrical equipment, which greatly amplify the original plan. The Water-Users make their own surveys, employ their own engineers and contractors, run their own transportation and commissariat, devise their own regulations and laws, and do their own investment banking. In subsidiary or interrelated organizations they are opening up hopeful residential and farming areas which rejoice in such sanguine names as "Arcadia" and "Paradise." All they do, paraphrasing Coleridge's real estate fantasy, is to acquire title

Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through acres measured well by man,
Out to a sunny lea.
Then twice five miles of arid ground
With dikes and drains they girdle round,

and, lo! now you see it and now you don't—the valley has grown overnight, cactus has become alfalfa, and the price per acre has shot from $40 to $250.

Beef and dairy cattle pasture over this acreage; almost anything grows on it: forage crops, citrus fruits, grapes, olives, dates, lettuce, and other truck—and huge quantities of sun-tanned health. It is with Guernsey and Holstein milk and bee-made honey blessed. The Water-Users vehemently tell you about these things. But they don't have to. The irrigated facts stick out of the valley landscape. Turning away from the glare of the "desert," the gleam of the "sown" hits you as fairly between the eyes, where streams of living water flow wealth into the affairs of men.

Prohibition Questions Answered

By Ernest W. Mandeville

THIS is the last of a series of articles by Mr. Mandeville on American prohibition problems. He is now on his way to England to prepare for The Outlook articles on the British liquor trade.

SINCE early in February I have been reporting to you the results of my investigations into the enforcements and effects of prohibition. Two of my articles dwelt on the bright spots of our five years under the Volstead Act. In the rest of the series the failures of enforcement and the accompanying evils weighed heavy. This, I believe, is proportionately a fair picture for the section of the country that I covered.

Atlhough many of my conclusions have been stated throughout the series, especially in the first two installments, I think that this concluding article may well be devoted to the answering of pertinent questions which have been put to me on the problem as a whole. First,

Has the Prohibition Law been a success?

IN answer to this question I must make a distinction between a prohibition law actually enforced on a par with other laws and a law which is publicly flouted by great numbers in the various grades of society with comparatively little efficient action taken to prevent violations.

I strongly feel that the Prohibition Law cannot be rightfully judged until it is given a fair test under real enforcement. Then only can we tell whether or not it would work the great benefits that were hoped for by its enactors. I think that, in the main, it would. I will discuss the possibility of real enforcement later.

My study leads me to the conclusion that the enforcement record for the past five years has been a bad one. Liquor has been easy to get for those who wanted it. The quality of the drink, however, has been lowered all around and brought down almost to the straight poison stage for the cheap buyer. A goodly proportion of our population, who live respectable lives and who obey other laws as a matter of principle, disregard the Volstead Act and either continue their tippling as if there were no law or go to further extremes in drinking in the spirit of spite against the restriction. A new class of drinkers has been created. The small-town "society set" goes in for boozing now as "the thing to do." Young folks, following after their elders, have taken to hard liquor as never before through smartness and the feeling of deviltry in breaking bounds.

A highly organized underground liquor traffic has been built up. Trickery and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

deceit have been fostered. A new criminal class has come into being. It is a large one, and consists of many who could not have been entangled in other criminal pursuits. Officers of the law in large numbers disobey this law themselves and wink at the violations of it.

Local authorities, in many cases, take no interest in the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. They prefer to disregard it as their duty and pass on the responsibility to the State. Many States, officially or unofficially, take the attitude that a Federal law is to be enforced by the Federal authorities, and "the buck is passed" once more to the Federal Government. The Federal authorities have been unable to cope with the situation. Their effort has not been a whole-hearted one, and, as General Andrews, the new enforcement head, says, the matter has been more or less treated as a joke in Washington.

The results of prohibition under such unfortunate conditions have been both bad and good, mostly the former. But if under such farcical enforcement the benefits described in my articles of March 25 and April 1 have been produced, it seems reasonable to think that real enforcement would transform an unsuccessful law into a glowing success. The guilt so far must be put upon the enforcement of the law, and not upon the law itself.

It must be said that enforcement conditions in the past five years have grown worse rather than better. However, it seems that there is some hope now for an improvement all around. This leads me to the next questions:

How can the law be better enforced?
and
Can it ever be well enforced?

THE first of these questions I covered rather fully in my article of July 15. The needs are, generally speaking, much larger money appropriations for the purpose of enforcement and the official determination to see the job done. The money will provide more enforcement agents and salaries can be paid which will attract incorruptible men of intelligence and ability. The will of the leaders to obtain results and an efficient staff will bring results. If the sources of supply are dried up, which is within the range of possibility, the problem will be largely solved. This cannot be done until the official mind is made up and the enforcement unit is properly manned.

At the present time it seems to me that it is of much more importance to prosecute the crooked Government agent who is promoting the trade he has taken vows to obliterate than it is to catch individual bootleggers.

Politics must be removed from prohibition enforcement. The people must be educated in the importance of obedience to the law. As long as the people want illicit drinks there is bound to be a traffic in them. The bootlegger sells whisky only where the people want him to. The mind of the public must be made to realize the damage that is being done by their attitude. In my estimation, the most serious danger from a state of affairs such as we have to-day is the gradual breakdown of our democratic system. Courts are being demoralized, and once graft seeps through the official system for one purpose, the officials are limited in their usefulness in other ways. Corrupted for one purpose with fear of exposure, they cannot take strong stands on any measures.

When the public is made to see the dangers, I feel that we shall get more of the "common consent" which enables the authorities almost automatically to enforce other laws.

Once Americans realize that conditions are deplorable, they usually get into action and see that matters are corrected. Therefore I believe that a series of fact articles, such as this one, is a means of bringing reform. The facts may be unpleasant and disquieting; but the sooner we know them, the sooner we can set about a cure.

Some ardent "drys" promote the policy of keeping blinders on our eyes. We are to see only the good. We are to disbelieve all criticism and denounce it as "wet" propaganda. These people, in my mind, are unconsciously hurting their cause more than any one else. The public must know of the existing evils before it will be moved to act. It must face the facts before it can act intelligently.

Exposures of local conditions in various parts of the country that have been made in this series have caused some protests; but they have also led in several cities to actual improvement—to official and public action for correction.

I am glad to see that people the country over are gradually coming round to the policy of facing the facts. The Iowa Anti-Saloon League report is an indication of that powerful organization's willingness to face things as they are, even though they are bad. If dry organizations would aid in making the general public realize the really deplorable state of affairs and urge betterment, improvement would come the faster. The churches are becoming more willing to look into actual conditions. Soon, I hope, we will all wake up to the sorry condition of the liquor-drinking problem in this country.

Whether or not there can ever be enforcement which compares with that of other criminal laws, I am not prepared to say. All one can do is to figure the costs, weigh the possibilities of getting this large amount annually (for spasmodic efforts are of little value), and then conjecture whether it can be hoped for. I believe that the job can be done, but I cannot predict, under the circumstances, whether the public mind will eventually sway towards action or inaction.

Is the law likely to be repealed?

I THINK not. Hardly any student of the problem sees any chance of repeal. Unless enforcement becomes a reality, the most probable turn of affairs will be the nullification of the law. In that case, it will be left on the statute-books but generally disregarded, as some of our laws are. The ostrich policy of closing one's eyes to the faults will surely bring either nullification or modification.

The people of this country should demand either enforcement, modification, or repeal, for indecision means the endangering of all other laws. Scarcely any one wants a return to the old abuses of the corner saloon. Many, however, want a correction of the newborn abuses of the hypocritical speak-easy.

Do the people of the country want prohibition?

THERE is little doubt in my mind that the majority of citizens want a prohibitory liquor law. Even in the wet sections of the country there is more public sentiment in favor of law enforcement than we dream of. Massachusetts recently showed by vote that even in that State, which cannot by any means be considered dry, a great majority of the citizens are outraged by the open disregard for the law. The women of the country are for the most part, I believe, in favor of prohibition. However, public opinion is not a fixed quantity. The balance of power may shift about unless there is enforcement of the present law or unless the present law is made enforceable.

Then, too, there is a large public sentiment against prohibition. It is this that makes the law hard to enforce. But this may change too. Sentiment against drinking has grown rapidly during the last century. One hundred years ago criticisms began to spring up because some of the clergymen used to get drunk together at their conventions. Colleges knew nothing of temperance. Societies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sprang up during the century campaigning against this drink and that. Licenses became harder to get. Closing hours were enacted. The law became stricter and stricter. The West went dry, then the South, then the whole country. So, with favorable conditions, the progress of public sentiment would be likely to go on. But it may be that the unfavorable conditions of the prohibition experiment to date may drive sentiment the other way.

Is there more or less drinking than before prohibition?

THERE are no trustworthy statistics upon which to base a conclusive answer. My opinion is that the volume of drinking is considerably less than before prohibition. However, the present method of distribution leads to drinking too much and too fast. There is, I think, in certain classes of society more drinking to excess than formerly.

Is not the passing of a sumptuary law an unjust limitation of the personal liberty which is every individual's right?

I SUPPOSE that most of us are opposed to sumptuary legislation which interferes with habits that belong absolutely to our individual lives. But the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors may be held to overflow the bounds of one's individual life. I cannot agree that the Eighteenth Amendment is sumptuary legislation. It is social legislation.

The state must, for social welfare, dictate whether or not an individual may drink certain beverages when the individual under the effect of that drink affects society at large. When liquor becomes dangerous to public safety, society must be saved by law from such a menace. When the weaknesses of the people are preyed upon for profit, as in the saloon trade; when poverty and crimes are furthered by a habit-forming beverage; when lives of people are endangered by drunken drivers; when these things and many others follow in the wake of the liquor traffic, it must be legislated against.

By the same token, however, a law which either from careless enforcement or from the impossibility of enforcement is carrying with it hypocrisy, deceit, corruption, crime, and many other evils, that too, for the good of society, must be repealed or amended.

In brief, it seems to me that we must first enforce and then judge whether or not modification is advisable.

The Progress of Radio

By ORRIN E. DUNLAP, JR.

What is the next step to be in the art and science of broadcasting?

THERE are indications of new and radical changes in radio broadcasting. As an amateur I saw the crystal and old magnetic detectors give way to the vacuum tube; as a Marconi operator I saw the old spark transmitter supplanted by the high-power electron tube as a means of setting the ether in vibration; as a Navy operator I heard the dots and dashes blend into voice and music and the name "wireless" changed to "radio." The evolution is by no means complete. I foresee surprises destined to make broadcasting "bigger, better, grander than ever."

Broadcasting came suddenly, almost overnight, in November, 1920, as far as the public was concerned. But engineers were quietly and successfully developing the apparatus necessary to transmit the human voice and entertainment, while the public had scarcely any idea that words and melodies were passing through their homes at the velocity of sunlight—186,000 miles a second. The necessities of war seemed to speed up the development of radio telephony.

One morning at daybreak in 1918, while on watch at the Naval radio station Otter Cliffs, Bar Harbor, Maine, I noticed a subchaser attached to that naval unit rush out from its base in a near-by cove. I watched it grow smaller and smaller, and finally it appeared as a tiny cork as its battleship gray blended with the color of the sea on the horizon. As it vanished the operator of the spark transmitter at Otter Cliffs flashed, "GB—OM"—the wireless abbreviation for "Good-by, old man."

I had the head phones on as I watched the departure from the window of the radio-compass station in an abandoned lighthouse standing on one of Maine's highest headlands. I wondered if Whitney, the subchaser's operator, would answer the farewell greeting sent out from the aerial concealed from the sea by a great cluster of pine trees. Suddenly a new and peculiar sound vibrated from the diaphragms of the phones, and I revolved the compass loop to bring the signal in louder. It was music! Whitney had placed the ship's portable phonograph near the transmitter of his radiophone-set and was broadcasting the record "I May Be Gone for a Long, Long Time."

Since that day radio has been refined, and in the refining process, still in progress, research experimenters are working toward a point where big things will happen.

There are indications that the powerful alternators used for transoceanic and transcontinental communication will be replaced by more economical short-wave apparatus or by Marconi's new beam transmitter, employing vacuum tubes for generating the electrical oscillations.

Short waves span world-wide distances with much less power than the long waves used by transatlantic stations to-day. POZ, Nauen, Germany, is now handling commercial traffic to South America on the 30-meter wave-length, with a power output ranging from 10 to 25 kilowatts. The same results are obtained that formerly required 400 kilowatts on the 12,600-meter wave. Several of the large American stations operated by the Radio Corporation of America are also experimenting with short-wave installations. The Navy's low-wave equipment with the Pacific Fleet off Hawaii has been heard in Paris. Amateurs radiating very low power on short wave-lengths are talking from country to country. An English and Australian amateur carried on two-way communication over a span of 10,300 miles without the slightest difficulty.

Senator Marconi's beam is more economical and secretive. It concentrates the radio energy and reflects the waves in a desired direction as a searchlight casts a beam of light. Less power is required, because the energy is directed toward a definite locality and is not broadcast in all directions over the face of the earth. As Marconi has pointed out, "If Brazil wishes to let New York know the prices of coffee and rubber, it would seem useless, and in some cases perhaps undesirable, to broadcast the same information over Africa, Europe, and the Pacific Ocean."

England, Canada, and Australia are being linked together by high-speed Marconi beam transmitters now under course of construction. It begins to look

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

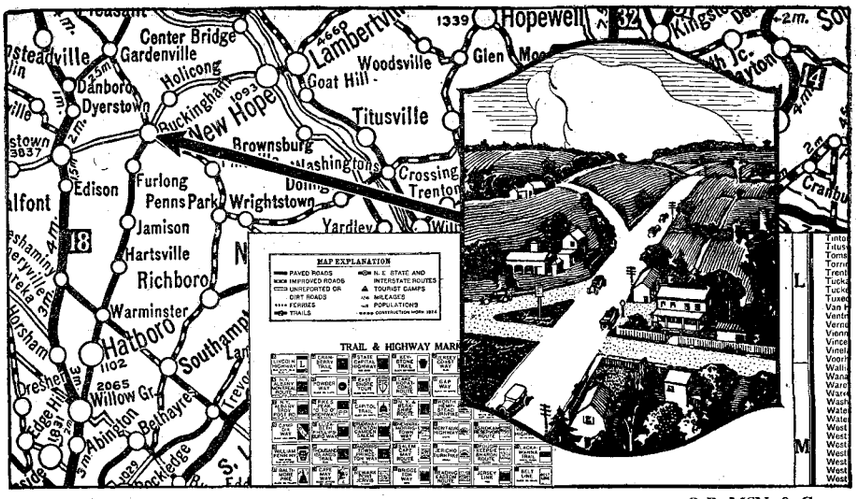
as if millions of dollars' worth of cumbersome alternator installations and lofty steel towers are destined to be discarded throughout the world.

The short waves are likely to effect a revolutionary change in broadcasting. The ether's wave band, 220 to 550 meters, now used for broadcasting, is very congested, and it is reported that 150 applications for new stations are on file at the Department of Commerce awaiting wave-length assignments. But most of them must wait until some station resigns from the air and gives up its channel. If short waves are employed for broadcasting, the stations can be crowded more closely together in a narrow wave band without interference.

Stations KDKA (Pittsburgh), WGY (Schenectady), WLW (Cincinnati), and WBOQ (Richmond Hill, New York) already have low-wave transmitters for experimental and relay purposes, as have thousands of amateurs. It is apparently a field of unlimited possibilities, and, if experiments prove it feasible, the realm of broadcasting may be shifted from the 220-550-meter band to 1 to 100 meters. This will mean that every broadcast receiver in use to-day will be obsolete, because the circuits will not tune below 200 meters and many of them will not go below 250 meters.

Before this low-wave period dawns it is quite probable that there will be an era of super-power broadcasting. The Radio Corporation of America is building a 50-kilowatt station at Bound Brook, New Jersey, which, it is understood, will be on the air about October I. Germany is constructing a 100-kilowatt station at Herzogstand, Bavaria, and a 50-kilowatt transmitter is being installed at Koenigswusterhausen. England is building a 25-kilowatt station at Daventry. The most powerful broadcaster in New York to-day is rated at 2½ kilowatts. The idea behind super-power is to overcome the absorbing effects of the sun's rays and static and to give simple-set owners an opportunity to obtain consistent loud-speaker reception in daylight as well as at night.

I firmly believe radio moving pictures will come some day, but engineers are doubtful if most of us living to-day will live to see this miracle. The day will come when the broadcast entertainers will be seen at the same time they are heard. A camera device will probably pick up the scenes of the World's Series, college football games, and all other events to be broadcast, changing the light vibrations into electrical impulses to be sent through space to receiving sets and miniature motion-picture screens all over the world.



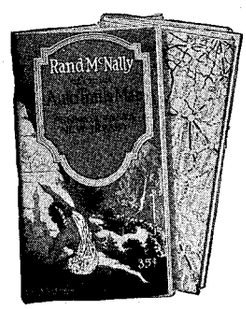
© R. McN. & Co.

The cross-road puzzle

Hesitation—a slowing car—then a final stop—a half-puzzled, half-angry "Which way do we go now!"

Has this ever happened to you? It never will if you let yourself be guided by RAND McNALLY Auto Road Maps, known as Official Auto Trails Maps. A little planning with RAND McNALLY Auto Road Maps before you start makes you *certain* of the way. You know in advance the best route, the type of roads and the distances.

A wealth of information is in the booklet attached to every map—auto laws, game and fish laws, tourist camp sites, interesting things to see, a list of the best hotels, garages and service stations—and also maps showing the easiest way to cross all the cities on your route.



With RAND McNALLY Auto Road Maps you always have the fullest information. They include the entire United States, published in a series for your convenience and economy, each map covering an extensive touring area complete in itself. Price 35c each at book and stationery stores, news-stands, hotels, garages and drug stores.

You will find that all the RAND McNALLY Auto Road Maps, like each of the infinite variety of RAND McNALLY products, are ideally adapted to their intended purpose. They all have the completeness and the absolute accuracy made possible only by a large and extensive organization.

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

Map Headquarters

Dept. U-166

536 S. Clark Street, Chicago 270 Madison Avenue, New York

Branches: Washington . . . . . San Francisco . . . . . Los Angeles

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

The Crazy Fool

MR. STEWART'S "The Crazy Fool"[1] is the second volume which he has written in an almost new style of humor. His earliest works, like "A Parody Outline of History" and "Perfect Behavior," were also humorous books, but with "Mr. and Mrs. Haddock Abroad" and now with "The Crazy Fool" his manner has fully developed. People disagree sharply about humor, and most of us have had the depressing experience, in the midst of our hearty laughter over some new writer, of catching sight of the sour and disapproving countenance of somebody who "couldn't see anything funny in that stuff."

Probably Mr. Stewart's books arouse similar acid comment from some readers. It is useless, of course, to try to convince them. I can merely say this: in the past dozen years I have seen three groups of people reduced almost to helplessness by their laughter as extracts from some current book were read aloud to them. The first were listening to the parody of the Russian diarists in Stephen Leacock's "Nonsense Novels," and the last two were hearing passages from two of Mr. Stewart's books—"Mr. and Mrs. Haddock" and "The Crazy Fool."

There is too much comparison of one kind of humor with another, and too much inclination on the part of writers of reviews to compare each new humorist with Mark Twain or Lewis Carroll. There is an engaging wistfulness about some of the characters in "The Crazy Fool" which recalls the figures in "Alice in Wonderland," but the situation and the style are wholly modern. Take this little passage, and remember that it is supposed to occur during a solemn inspection of a bank by its president, Mr. Pratt:

> At that moment, there came the sound of a sneeze from behind Mr. Wilberforce's desk. Mr. Pratt looked at Mr. Wilberforce.
>
> "Some one," he said, "sneezed."
>
> "It's probably only the mice," said Mr. Wilberforce and he added, nervously, "You know how mice are."
>
> "Well, then—close that window," said Mr. Pratt, benevolently, but before a clerk had had time to obey his instructions, there came another sneeze!
>
> "That's not a mouse," said Mr. Pratt. "I know mice. Come clean, Wilberforce."
>
> "In truth, sir," said Charlie Hatch, stepping out from where he had been hiding, "it is not a mouse. It is I."

Somewhat later Charlie and an old gentleman named King are trying to leave New York by train. After many difficulties, they find themselves seated

Donald Ogden Stewart

in the train, and everything going well except the train itself.

> Five minutes later Charlie again looked out of the window.
>
> "If I'm not too inquisitive," he said, "may I ask a question?"
>
> "My name is King," said the old gentleman, "Horace King. You may ask me anything."
>
> "Well, in the first place," said Charlie, "isn't that the same man out there we saw back at the station?"
>
> Mr. King looked out.
>
> "Yes," he said, "I believe it is."
>
> Charlie took out an envelope and did some figuring on the back.
>
> "Well, then," he said, at last, "either he is moving—or we're not."
>
> "I'll ask him," said the old gentleman affably and he tried to raise the window.
>
> "Here, I'll help you," said Charlie, and together they succeeded in getting their hands very dirty.
>
> "It won't raise," said Charlie.
>
> "Ah, my boy," said the old man, patiently, "maybe it's *us* who won't *lower*. Did you even stop to think of that?"
>
> "No," replied Charlie, so he and the old man lowered.
>
> "Maybe if I had a diamond," said Mr. King, "I could cut a hole in the glass and get out."
>
> Just then an employee in overalls walked through the car, carrying a pail and a mop.
>
> "I beg your pardon," said Mr. King, "but have you a diamond?"
>
> The man stared dumbly.
>
> "Pardonnez - moi," said Charlie quickly, "mais est-ce que vous avez une diamant . . ."
>
> "It's masculine, I think," said Mr. King.
>
> "Isn't he, though," said Charlie. "And what a mustache!"
>
> "I meant the word," explained Mr. King, "*diamant*—it's 'un *diamant*' if I'm not too mistaken."
>
> "*Un diamant*," repeated Charlie to the man but with no better result.
>
> "Bitte," began Mr. King. "Haben Sie veilleicht . . ."
>
> The man turned and left the car.
>
> "In my time," said Mr. King, "employees were taught courtesy."
>
> "And French and dancing," said Charlie. "And ladies were ladies and did the gavotte," and he pretended to execute a few quaint steps in the aisle. "Will you join me?"
>
> "Ah, me," sighed Mr. King. "The good old days."
>
> "Maybe," said Charlie, "if we don't let the window know we are trying to open it, we can catch it unawares."
>
> "All right," said Mr. King and they sat down and pretended to go to sleep. Suddenly Charlie leaped up and grabbed the window and after a tremendous struggle forced it open.
>
> "See," he said, triumphantly, "I told you."

The fun in Mr. Stewart's book slackens a little when his hero reaches the lunatic asylum. Nobody can make unacy anything but pitiable. It is, doubtless, Mr. Stewart's intention to show that the people outside are really crazier than those inside the asylum, but I wish that he had contrived without his insane folk. Here is one more incident which occurs on the train. One of the passengers, a lady, appeals to Charlie for help, on the ground that there is a man in the car who is annoying her. She asks

[1] The Crazy Fool. By Donald Ogden Stewart. Albert and Charles Boni, New York. $2.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Charlie if he is an American gentleman. and, like all of Mr. Stewart's characters, Charlie is quick to respond to any traditional appeal like that:

> The gentleman in the third seat back of him was one of the largest men Charlie had ever seen. And as he looked, the fellow slowly got up out of his seat and started forward.
>
> When he was opposite Charlie, Charlie stood up.
>
> "Take that, you cad," he said, and he aimed a blow at the man's jaw but missed.
>
> "Down where ah come from," said Charlie, "they string 'em up for less than that," and he swung and missed again.
>
> "Say, listen," said Charlie. "How can I knock you down if you don't hold still?"
>
> "All right," said the man and he stood still and Charlie knocked him down.
>
> "Now *you* hold still," said the stranger, getting up, "and I'll knock *you* down."
>
> "What for?" asked Charlie.
>
> "I don't know," said the man. "I've never been down South," and with that he knocked Charlie down.
>
> "Now what do we do?" he asked, picking Charlie up.
>
> "I don't know," confessed Charlie. "How do you feel?"
>
> "My jaw hurts a little," said the man.
>
> "So does mine," said Charlie. "I tell you what—if you apologize to the lady, my honor will be satisfied."
>
> "All right," said the man. "I'm sort of shy with ladies though. Who is she?"
>
> "Why, don't you know?" and Charlie looked at the big man angrily.
>
> "No. I was just going up to get a drink of water," explained the man.

Some writers who have commented upon this book and its predecessor suggest that their delightful inconsequentiality is derived from James Joyce's "Ulysses." If that were true, I should think far better of James Joyce, whose tedious farrago has already been responsible for so much blather. I would suggest that Mr. Stewart's literary godmother is Miss Lucretia Hale, author of "The Peterkin Papers," although Miss Hale's work may have gone out of style before the author of "The Crazy Fool" began to take notice of anybody's writings. There is something in the pathetic helplessness of Mr. King and Charlie, trying to find out whether the train has really started or not, which recalls the Peterkins playing the piano through the veranda window because it happened to be placed that way.

E. P.

Jacket design of "The Crazy Fool"

Fiction

LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT. By Dane Coolidge. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

When the Texan cattlemen began to push into New Mexico, they found a few Spanish land and cattle grandees of a type now long since extinct. Lorenzo was one of these; his hospitality was unbounded, his courage magnificent, his business ability that of a child. Of course he was cheated, beaten, and humiliated. Yet fortune's freaks and the love of his daughter for a Texan cowboy save him from annihilation. We like the Don immensely.

ROSALIE. By Charles Major. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

By malignant villainy an English doctor, already hounded by jealous doctors as a homeopath (this was a century ago) is convicted of murder. He escapes by Rosalie's help; they go to Canada in the same ship, are wrecked, live an innocent, double, Robinson Crusoe life, and later go through strange experiences among Indians and priests. The doctor's moral question is whether as a man under the shadow of the gallows he ought to marry Rosalie. In the end love, justice, and honesty prevail. This posthumous romance by the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" mingles sentiment and adventure ingenuously.

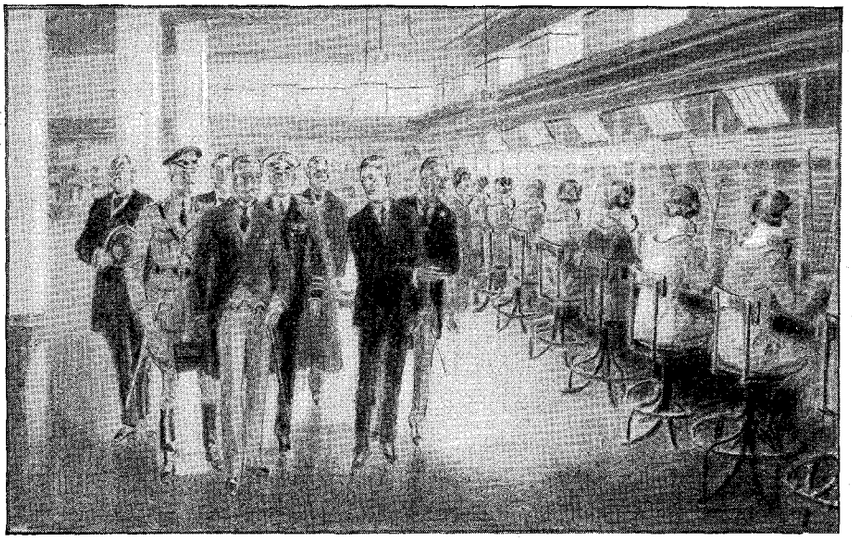
THE PLEASURE BUYERS. By Arthur Roche. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

A detective story, staged among the fashionable and rich pleasure-seekers at Palm Beach. The plot of the murder mystery makes one guess half a dozen solutions, no one of which contains the truth. A Scripture-quoting evangelist detective is a novelty—also a bore.

SEIBERT OF THE ISLAND. By Gordon Young. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

A full-blooded, tangled, exciting story of the isle of Polutu, in the southern Pacific. It is long before the reader realizes that Seibert, the German planter, is the one big character—not all a villain, certainly not all a man of honor, but of mingled strands of passion and ambition. The book has been compared with the work of Conrad and Stevenson;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Within the means of all

Visitors rrom foreign countries invariably wonder at the number of telephones in America. "Why is it," they ask, "that nearly everybody in America has a telephone, while in Europe telephone service is found only in a limited number of offices and homes?"

First of all, telephone rates in the United States are the lowest in the world for the service given. Here, since the beginning, the best service for the greatest number of people has been the ideal. By constant improvement in efficiency and economy the Bell System has brought telephone service within the means of all. From the start, its rate policy has been to ask only enough to pay fair wages and a fair return on investment.

The American people are eager to adopt whatever is useful. They have found that Bell telephone service, comprehensive, prompt and reliable, connecting them with the people they wish to reach, is worth far more to them than the price charged for it.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

The Prime Essential of a Successful Trip—

is complete information before you go:

About hotels, costs, transportation of baggage, the problems of travelers' checks and insurance—

About, in fact, all the hundred and one details involved in the making of a successful trip.

Let The Outlook help you in planning your next trip. The Outlook is a clearing-house of travel information covering hotels and routes in every part of the globe. Write us where you plan to go, when you want to go, how long you intend to stay, and how much you expect to spend.

You will be delighted with the information with which we will help you.

At your service without charge

Hotel and Travel Bureau

THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York

it is not at all like either in its manner of writing, but one can easily see how Conrad at least would have wound himself around the complex personality of Seibert. The book is queerly put together, but it certainly does hold one's attention.

Biography

WILLIAM AUSTIN SMITH. By Charles Lewis Slattery. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Bishop Slattery has written a capital character sketch and appreciation of his friend the late Dr. W. A. Smith, clergyman and editor of the "Churchman," and has selected short papers from Dr. Smith's writings which admirably bring out his vivacity and force. These are no academic or pietistic discourses; the writer knew men, society, and current affairs, and can be trenchant without being pessimistic. Such titles as "Browning and Special Interests," "The Comic Spirit in Religion," and "The Seven Worst Sermons" invite to reading and repay it amply.

Politics and Government

UNCLE SAM NEEDS A WIFE. By Ida Clyde Clark. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2.

That Uncle Sam needs a wife to help him mother his children, care for his dependents and unfortunates, keep him out of quarrels, and run his Governmental housekeeping and house-cleaning as they should be run is the very reasonable premise upon which Ida Clyde Clark bases a book which, if it rather resounds of the platform than whispers of the study, is no less vigorous and commonsensible for that. It is written from the "we women" standpoint and is chiefly designed to arouse women better to understand and more fully respond to their present political duties and opportunities.

Philosophy

EVERYMAN'S GENIUS. By Mary Austin. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.50.

An interesting psychological study of the creative processes of genius by a woman eminently fitted by scholarship and experience to make it. Any one to whom the subject appeals will find in the book much that is suggestive and illuminating, even if the author, as she modestly foretells may often be the case, does not convince him that genius (her definition of it is not exactly the usual one), is a power that may be acquired She herself believes that it is latent in every one, and by the use of right methods may be summoned from the hidden depths of self into activity; perhaps, rather, one should say, permitted to arise and take possession.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Sharing in Mortgages

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

MORTGAGES on real estate have for centuries been a stable form of investment. Mortgages secured by homes or developed and revenue-producing real estate provide safety of principal and steadiness of income. They are not, as a rule, readily marketable—as readily as listed stocks and bonds—but to many investors their soundness offsets this circumstance. Such mortgages cannot appreciate in value or in return, since they are fixed obligations at a fixed rate of interest.

Many people who would like to buy mortgages cannot do so for the reason that they have not sufficient funds at any one time to purchase the entire interest in a single mortgage, worth, perhaps, from three to eight or more thousand dollars. Further, they do not know where to go to buy them. For

PROOF

YOUR best and surest proof of the soundness and quality of Straus Bonds is their past record—43 years without loss and without delay in payment of either principal or interest to investors when due. Back of every Straus Bond is—

Experience unmatched in the field of city real estate lending, gained in the investigation of tens of thousands of loans, in all the principal cities of the United States.

The expert skill of the largest, best equipped and most thoroughly trained organization of its kind, schooled to select and accept only sound bond issues and reject doubtful ones.

The financial strength of the principal institution of its kind.

Investors seeking safety, the best interest yield consistent with safety, a satisfactory outside market which is steadily broadening, and wide diversification, should investigate Straus Bonds. They are in $1,000 and $500 denominations, and at present yield 6% for most maturities. Call or write today for

BOOKLET H-1505

The Straus Hallmark on a real estate bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INVESTMENT BONDS INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 *Fifth Ave., at 46th St.*
NEW YORK

STRAUS BUILDING
79 *Post Street*
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
Michigan Ave., at Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO

43 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

© 1925—S. W. S. & Co., Inc.

In writing to the above advertiser, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spend more than you earn . . . and still have more than you spend.

One of our good customers startled us recently with this statement: "I expect to be able to spend more than I earn—*and still have more than I spend.*"

Then he said he was depending on us to make it possible.

"Right now, of course, I spend less than I earn," he said. "There is $2,000 of my yearly income left after comfortable living expenses. I could spend it easily and not know just where it had gone. But I invest in some of your bonds each six months. They average around 5½ per cent, and I reinvest the interest as it comes due.

"Before eight years have gone I'll have a safe and sure outside income of $1,000 a year. In 25 years that income will be over $6,000 a year. Then I'll be able to spend more than I earn—there's a great deal of pleasure in anticipating it . . . and I'll still have more than I spend because the *principal remains intact.*"

You can follow this same happy policy, whether you earn $5,000 a year or $50,000. Compound interest and Compton investment service are impartial benefactors.

Most interesting facts about the speed and certainty of the growth of money are contained in . . . "The Way to Wealth." We would like to send it to you. Write for Booklet O-7

William R. Compton Company

INVESTMENT BONDS

ST. LOUIS NEW YORK CHICAGO
Compton Bldg. 14 Wall St. 105 S. LaSalle St.
BOSTON CINCINNATI
73 Water St. Union Tr. Bldg.
MEMPHIS, Central State National Bank Bldg.

such people the modern participation certificate or share in a mortgage or in a group of mortgages is an attractive investment of this type.

One well-known corporation dealing in participation certificates outlines the plan in these words:

"A trust is formed with the trust company, generally in an amount of $200,000, in which well-selected mortgages are placed averaging between $1,000 and $10,000 in amount. Against this trust a certificate is issued which is a direct obligation of the company which markets the participation certificates, and the certificate bears the authentication of the trust company that it holds the collateral underlying the certificate. These mortgages are made on a conservative valuation of the property, and no mortgage is accepted except on homes and on small business properties and in no case for more than sixty per cent of their conservative appraised value made by independent appraisers.

"The certificates sold to the investor, being the direct obligation of the marketing corporation, are a direct obligation of the company whose capital and surplus furnish additional protection."

A mortgage participation certificate is different from a real estate bond, though there are enough points of resemblance to confuse the investor who does not carefully analyze his securities. A real estate bond—any bond—is a note or fixed obligation, due at a certain date and bearing a fixed rate of interest. A participation certificate is likewise due at a certain date and bearing a fixed rate of interest. The participation certificate, however, is a share in an obligation, not the obligation itself. This distinction is technical and legal and of not great importance to the owner, whether it be of a bond or a certificate. It is, however, worth realizing.

One company which sells participation certificates bearing 6½ per cent interest has had many inquiries asking how it can honestly advertise that it can pay this rate of return. The answer is extremely simple. It makes loans in States where the legal rate of interest runs from 8 to 10 per cent. In several States in the South and West it is possible to make secure and conservative real estate loans at these rates. The difference between 6½ per cent and the rate paid by the borrower constitutes the gross profit of the participation certificate company; its net profit is this amount less its cost of doing business.

There are a large number of corporations engaged in the participation certificate business. Some operate locally, others Nationally. Before dealing with

6½% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Selected Security

First Mortgages on Detroit apartment and office buildings—appraised and *carefully selected*—are behind United First Mortgage Bonds.

For many years thousands of "United" investors have realized the maximum return on their money consistent with the absolute safety assured in these bonds.

Write for our interesting book. In it you will find the opportunity you have been waiting for.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO. LIMITED
Howard C. Wade, President
326 U. S. Mortgage Bond Building
Detroit, Michigan

Forming a Company?

If starting a new business or reorganizing one you may find it expedient to organize on the Common Law plan under a Declaration of Trust. The economies and advantages are set forth in "D-19"—a pamphlet mailed free upon request. C. S. DEMAREE, publisher of legal blanks, 708 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

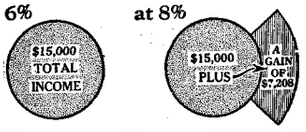
Facts For Investors

THE OUTLOOK'S Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small and large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook Financial Service Department
THE OUTLOOK, 120 East 16th Street, New York

$25,000 in 10 years earns

at 6% at 8%



What 2% Extra Will Do

An investor with $25,000 at 6% converted his money into 8% Florida First Mortgage Bonds. For ten years he reinvested the extra 2%, or $500, and thus his principal grew to $32,208 which at 8% paid him $2,577 annually, a gain of 71.8% over his former 6% income of $1,500. How this was done is shown in one of the charts and tables in our new booklet, "2% to 4% Extra." Mail the coupon for free copy.

Write to
TRUST COMPANY OF FLORIDA
Paid-in Capital and Surplus $500,000
MIAMI FLORIDA

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State..... 612

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

them, it is always wise to check thoroughly their standing and to obtain all information available as to their methods of doing business. The sound and well-established companies have nothing to conceal—theirs is an open and above-board business. The shyster companies frequently make a pretense of frankness, but intelligent questioning will enable the prospective purchaser to decide without much difficulty whether they are trustworthy or not.

From Inquiring Readers

A YOUNG man who has $5,000 to invest "in either stocks or bonds that are high class, obtaining around 6 per cent, if possible," asks our opinion of a list. "I am not looking for a speculation," he explains, "and I think any bond or stock that you would class a 'good business man's investment' would be suitable for me."

Here is the list: American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Delaware and Hudson, United States Steel preferred, American Smelting and Refining, New York Central.

We answered, in part: "Your list of stocks is good, though you should realize that there is often an advantage in good common stocks over and above preferreds, as the latter are usually limited as to dividends and may be limited as to price by reason of a call feature.

"As to market fluctuations, we cannot predict. If you are reasonably sure that there is good value back of your stocks, market changes that are not caused by any serious changes in the condition of the company need not disturb you."

A LADY in Massachusetts asked us about a certain financial magazine, and wanted to know if it is "a reliable guide in buying and selling." She also wanted to know if a certain investment service, price about $500 a year, "is a practical service for an inexperienced person living outside of New York."

Our reply, suppressing the name of the magazine, was this:

"We cannot indorse any magazine or service as 'a reliable guide in buying or selling.' There is no person who can foresee and forecast market and business changes with complete accuracy. The —— is a reputable periodical and doubtless investigates its advertisers. But you cannot rely, either in investing or in speculating, on any opinions. Facts, yes; but opinions, no.

"If there is any such thing as 'a safe speculation,' I would suggest that you

Of One Mind in Their Choice of Investments

though they live in all parts of the world

From a missionary in YUNG CHUN, CHINA: "Your long history of safety and of honorable dealings with your clients gives one a feeling of security that is not at all diminished by the 10,000 miles intervening between your office and my domicile."

From PARIS, FRANCE, a U.S. diplomatic official writes: "My own experience, both while living in the middle west of the United States and since I have been living in Paris, has demonstrated to my complete satisfaction the possibility and practicability of investing by mail."

From a woman in JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA: "The purchase of a bond from you was made just as conveniently from this distance of about 10,000 miles via the mail route as if I had been in Washington."

From a pastor in JUNEAU, ALASKA, we receive this message: "Permit me to say a word in expression of complete satisfaction experienced in the purchase of bonds from your house by mail. . . . I expect to invest at least $5,000 in your bonds just as rapidly as I can make the savings."

From an investor in BRATISLAVA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: "I am more than pleased with the conduct of your house and the protection given to your clients, and can say with satisfaction that distance offers no handicap to your service."

Investors in 48 States and 30 foreign lands have put their money into Smith Bonds

WHEN investors in all parts of the world, in steadily increasing numbers, turn to one specific form of investment, there must be a definite reason, and a sound reason, for their choice.

Thousands of men and women, in every State in the United States and in 30 countries and territories abroad, have put their money into Smith Bonds. The reason for their choice is the foundation principle of investment success—*safety*. Behind these bonds is our record of *no loss to any investor in 52 years*.

And proven safety is only one advantage. The interest return on Smith Bonds—now 7%—is the highest consistent with the strong protection which these investments afford. Moreover, our Investment Savings Plan enables you to put odd sums of money into these safe bonds, and get 7% interest on every payment. Even as little as $10 a month can now earn 7%.

7% SMITH BONDS are First Mortgage Bonds, strongly secured by improved, income-producing city property, and protected by time-tested safeguards. Through serial maturities, the margin of security for investors in Smith Bonds is constantly increased.

Smith Bonds are sold in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, and in maturities from 2 years to 15 years. Under our Investment Savings Plan, after an initial payment of 10%, you have 10 months to complete your purchase on any terms convenient to you.

Mail the coupon today for our two booklets, "Fifty-two Years of Proven Safety" and "How To Build an Independent Income," telling the facts you will want to know about Smith Bonds and explaining our Investment Savings Plan.

The F. H. Smith Company

Founded 1873

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA — Smith Building, Washington, D.C. — PITTSBURGH MINNEAPOLIS

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 52 YEARS

6-M

Name..... Address.....

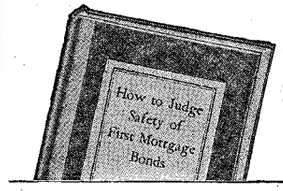
PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Do You Decide *whether a Bond* Is Safe ?

A LIFE-TIME of study would be required to find out all there is to know about bonds; but it is true that you can insure against costly mistakes in buying securities if you know the nine important tests of bond safety outlined in the book "How to Judge the Safety of First Mortgage Bonds." A complimentary copy of this valuable book will be sent to any investor on request.

FIRST Mortgage Bonds offered by Caldwell & Company embody definitely superior features of safety combined with liberal interest rates made possible by the normally strong demand for money to finance the steady growth of prosperous Southern Cities. Let us send you facts and figures.



Send your name and address for a complimentary copy of this book.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

Caldwell & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Southern Municipal, Corporation and First Mortgage Bonds

1414 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

consider the common stock of some well-established corporation. You may be pleasantly surprised by finding your speculation transformed into an investment."

THE following is not from a reader, at least so far as we know. It is attributed to James R. Keene when asked once for a recipe for getting profit out of the stock market:

> The only speculative way I know to make money, any substantial amount, is to tackle the stock market as a problem precisely like any ordinary business. If you know that a property earns more than it spends, that it lays up something, you have in that knowledge your first chance—your safety chance. If its managers are plodders, keeping constantly on their job, there is your second chance—your climbing chance. Combine these elements, and you will win. Lack any of them, you will flunk. Being sure of your stock is fundamental. Being sure of yourself is just as essential.

A FRIEND in California has asked us for information about a certain concern which, he feels, is in bad shape and "will probably be in bankruptcy before the end of this year. The stock is quoted around $50; it cost $160."

Naturally, he is trying to decide whether to sell or retain his shares. We replied, cautiously, as follows:

"In the last analysis, of course, no answer can be better than a quick business decision, the responsibility for which must rest on yourself. I believe that it is good investment policy to hold nothing that you would not buy. In other words, with your present knowledge of the affairs of this concern, would you purchase its stock? If not, then sell. If you would, then hold on.

"An investment comes down to a question of cash, and if you can do better with what cash it represents at any given moment, get cash for it and do so."

THAT a bond is, as a rule, no better than the security behind it, plus, of course, good management, seems to have been the motive back of an inquiry from a reader in upper New York State who requested us to tell him the nature and degree of the security of some bonds he contemplated buying. Without going in detail into the list, it is interesting to observe the different types of security. For example, the 5s of 1962 of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad is a first mortgage on the property of the old Chicago Union Transfer Company and a lien on all the other property of the road. American Telephone and Telegraph 5s of 1946 are secured by the

Guard Against Fraud

BEFORE investing your surplus funds, take the precaution against loss by seeking the expert and conservative advice of your local or investment banker who will gladly serve you

Eliminate the Risk In Investments

For after all good investment opportunities predominate. Caution, Care, Investigation will reveal safe and profitable channels for your surplus funds.

The Financial Article that appears in the August issue of *Harper's Magazine* will help solve your investment problems.

Form the habit of reading the financial article in every issue. You will find them profitable. All advertisements carefully censored.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

49 East 33d Street, New York, N. Y.

The **RITZ-CARLTON**

PHILADELPHIA

CONTINENTAL ATMOSPHERE. ROOMS, CUISINE AND SERVICE OF SUPREME EXCELLENCE. IN THE CENTER OF FASHIONABLE AS WELL AS BUSINESS LIFE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID B. PROVAN.

Safe Milk and Diet

For INFANTS, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, etc.

Avoid Imitations

Ten Thousand Square Feet TO SUBLET

In a High-Class Office Building on Upper Fourth Avenue New York City

This space is available for six months from August 1st at a bargain rental. It is peculiarly adapted to the needs of an association or society conducting a drive, or a political organization desirous of quarters for the fall campaign. A long-term lease can doubtless be secured from the owners of the building. Write 60, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — *60c. per line, single column*

Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc. — *10c. per word Box number 25c.*

Hotels and Resorts

Maine

NEWAGEN INN

On the Maine Coast

(Where Sea, Cliffs, and Spruce Forests Meet)

This is the beautifully located Seacoast hotel on a cape jutting five miles out into the sea, from which Donald MacMillan, the Polar Sea explorer, set sail for his 1925 expedition.

THE INN WHERE the STATE of MAINE GAVE MACMILLAN HIS FAREWELLS

Beautiful Place—Fine Table
Good Service

Hot and cold Sea Water Baths
Ocean Swimming Pool (tempered water)
New Log Cabin Annex

Golf—Tennis—Fishing—Boating

NEWAGEN INN
Outer Barrier of Boothbay Harbor

Write for reservation and illustrated booklet.

JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Owner
Newagen Inn, Newagen, Maine

DRIFTWOOD
Bailey Island, Maine
Beautifully located overlooking the ocean. June 15 to October 1. Mrs. N. C. STONE.

Belgrade Lake Camps
Belgrade Lakes, Me.
Individual cabins, modern conveniences, best of home cooking. Black bass, trout, salmon, boating, swimming, canoeing and tramping. Other information and booklet on request.
FRANCIS D. THWING.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.
Famous Rangeley region, heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

RANGELEY MANOR
RANGELEY LAKE (Rangeley), MAINE
Golf, tennis, boating, dancing.
Booklet upon request.
Miss G. L. GILMAN, Mgr.

Chase's Camps On beautiful wooded shore of **TORSEY LAKE**, Readfield, Me. Best black-bass fishing in State, fine beach, canoeing and tennis. Separate bungalows, central dining-room and lodge, excellent food. $25 per week and up. Address Mrs. J. A. CHASE, Kents Hill, Me.

Colorado

A REAL RANCH
9,000-acre cattle ranch where it's cool. Outdoor life, swimming pool, riding, western ranch life. Modern equipment. Booklet on request.
S. L. W. RANCH, Greeley, Col.

Canada

The Kagamaga Club of Canada
"Complete relaxation"
A lodge in the wilds of Ontario, in the famous French River district, with all the delights of camp life, but none of the inconveniences. Comfortable bungalows, fine cuisine. Boating, fishing, bathing, dancing. Limited reservations. Open until Oct 15.
D. A. DODGE, Mgr., Pickerel, Ontario

TIMAGAMI LAKE Acou-chi-ching (island) Camp. Finest fishing. No hay fever, flies, mosquitoes. Good food; daily boat and mail. Or stop at Ronnoco Hotel at railway station. Outfitting store. Camp outfits rented. Booklet, etc. **TIMAGAMI FUR CO., Box 15, Timagami, Ontario, Can.**

Camp Eucaroma TIMAGAMI The Family Camp Fishing-Canoeing. Bathing-Hiking. Excellent food and comfortable beds. Booklets. R. V. Morgan, Owner, 529 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.

THE LODGE, Baldwin's Mills, P. Q. A small camp in the woods. Fishing, hunting. Rest, comfort. Number of guests limited to 10. MITCHELL, 17 Battery Place (Room 1928), N.Y. City.

Connecticut

THE WAYSIDE INN
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

RIDGEFIELD, Conn.—The Elms Inn offers every opportunity for a quiet rest. All advantages of the Berkshires, within a short distance of New York. Best of everything. JAMES H. PERRY, Proprietor.

Massachusetts

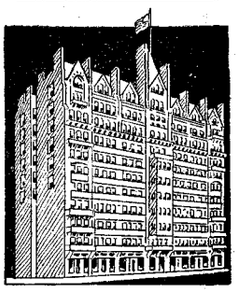
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Now open. Private baths. Booklet. 21st season.
The best and nearest view of the President's yacht

Pigeon Cove, Mass.
(36 Miles from Boston)
HOTEL EDWARD
—and Cottages—
Situated in the Heart of Massachusetts' fashionable "North Shore" District
Bathing, Fishing, Riding, Golf, Tennis, Dancing
June to October
Rates and Booklets on Application.
WILLIAM W. BENSON, Mgr.

New Hampshire

BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains
The place you always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp fire. Private cabins. Reduced rates for July. H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

New York City



HOTEL CHELSEA
23d Street at Seventh Avenue
New York City
12-Story Fireproof Building
Easily accessible to all Railroad Stations and Steamship Piers.
COMFORTABLE
HOMELIKE
REASONABLE RATES
Monthly or Yearly Quotations for permanent guests.
Interesting map O. L. of New York City sent free upon request.
Knott Hotel Chain
ROLFE H. KILBY, Mgr.

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d Street
Within a few minutes of all New York attractions. Comfortable rooms and suites, exceptionally fine cuisine, and an atmosphere that pleases particular people.
Write for Booklet O and Map of New York

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York

"Roads End" On Lake **"Where the Trails Begin"** Sacandaga **Adirondacks** A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks Interbrook Lodge and cottages, Keene Valley, N. Y. "Best moderate-price hotel in mts." Located in spruces and pines. 1,500 ft. elevation. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

FENTON HOUSE and COTTAGES
Adirondacks
Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. Write for folder and particulars.
C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

New York

Brentwood Inn
Elizabethtown, New York
On Direct Route from Montreal, Albany and Plattsburg
Our Dinners Are the Best
Has a tone like home. Rooms en suite with bath. American plan, $4 per day and up. Garage in connection. D. H. PALMER, Prop.

THE LLOYD, Bellport, L. I. On Great South Bay.
Cool, comfortable, charming. Regular guests and week-end parties. Now open.

ORIENT PT. INN
Quiet, refined, homelike. Incomparable location, country and seashore. Water sports, tennis. Fresh vegetables, fish, and lobsters. References. Booklet.
E. J. McDONNELL, Orient, L. I., N. Y.

New Jersey

The
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
"A House of Hospitality"
Where a restful old-time environment is combined with home-like charm.
Enjoy delightful summer days here.
Only one block to Ocean.
Carrie E. Stroud, Owner-Mgr., North Asbury Park, N. J.

Vermont

THE MAPLES
A QUIET COUNTRY HOME, ATHENS, VT.
In the foothills of the Green Mountains. Absolute rest and quiet. Address G. W. POWERS, Cambridgeport, Vt. R. F. D.

Tours and Travel

—OUR GREAT TOUR—

EGYPT and the HOLY LAND

From New York January 16, 1926. Delightful Mediterranean Cruise to Alexandria with stops at Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Athens, and Constantinople.

Our own private steamer on the Nile

The tour also includes Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy in the ideal season.

Write for illustrated booklet, now ready:

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

In writing to the above advertisers, please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel

LATE SUMMER TOURS

Sailings in **August** and **September.** A comfortable time to see Europe after the rush is over.

Write for full information

TEMPLE TOURS

447-A Park Square Building, Boston

LADY having three daughters and going abroad this fall to study and travel would like to take four other girls. Write 4,323, Outlook.

Real Estate

Massachusetts

Berkshire Hills, near Pittsfield, Mass. Unusual summer home for sale. Especially planned for lovers of nature. Magnificent views, wonderful forest, mountain brook, hermit thrushes, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large porch, picture window, Delco lights, garage, fine road, easy grades, abundant spring water, completely furnished, very comfortable, yet inexpensive. Write for particulars Box 1024, Pittsfield, Mass.

New Hampshire

For Sale

HIGH ACRES

Randolph Hill, White Mountains, N. H.

Estate of about 100 acres, most of which is wooded, some fine timber. Roomy brown shingled house with wide verandas is set on a sloping eminence, facing south, overlooking Randolph Valley, opposite Mt. Adams. Besides the main house there are five other buildings, including a music room of Grecian temple design with Stroud grand piano, polished hardwood floor and fireplace of field stone. ALSO chauffeur's cottage, six rooms and bath and two porches, also double garage, toilet and lavatory. Residence is steam-heated, is wired for electricity; 3 large sleeping porches, 5 master bedrooms with hot and cold water in all, 3 full baths on second floor; 4 large bedrooms, full bath on third floor. Living-room, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, storeroom, and icehouse, all connecting. An altitude of about 1,900 feet insures perfect drainage and there is an abundant supply of pure water from mountain sources. Both houses furnished. For information kindly address JOHN H. BOOTHMAN, Mt. Crescent House, Randolph, Coos Co., N. H.

New York

Fort Montgomery, N. Y., SALE

In the woods with view of Hudson, about a mile from Bear Mountain Bridge, 7-room furnished house; water, electric plant, garage; 600 square feet screened porch. Write to G. M. FRANCIS, 1403 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vermont

FOR SALE—SUMMER HOME. Beautiful view, mail, telephone, groceries at door, berries and fruits of all kinds, best running spring water. Owner, W. R. NEWTON, R. F. D., West Brattleboro, Vt.

A Mart of the Unusual

REAL HARRIS HOMESPUNS

DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS

SUITLENGTHS CUT TO ORDER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICE

$2.00 per Yd. Carriage Paid

Patterns Free

S. A. NEWALL & SONS, 127 Stornoway, Scotland

State Shades Desired

Instruction

Opportunity to become TRAINED NURSE. $15 monthly allowance. Ideal living conditions. Tennis, surf bathing. 3 hours from New York. 8-hour day. 2½ year course. Age 18 to 32; 2 years high school. Send for descriptive folder and application. Southampton Hospital Association, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

WRITE melting poems. Revision, typewriting. Publication suggestions. Blakewhiting, Branford, Conn.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets good bond paper with 100 envelopes to match, printed in blue. $1. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SCHOOLS, hospitals, hotels, clubs, tearooms, welfare organizations, supplied with workers. Positions for secretaries, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

A man of education and refinement preferably between ages of thirty and forty-five, to be companion to elderly gentleman. Must be tactful and of kindly disposition. Delightful home. References required. 6,217, Outlook.

COMPANION for semi-invalid, with some nursing experience, helpful with sewing and in household. 6,202, Outlook.

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid as railway traffic inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free booklet CM-27. Standard Business Training Institution, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRADUATE NURSE with public health training, Protestant country community for children 90 miles from New York. All year position. Write, outlining experience and references. Give telephone number. 6,214, Outlook.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite T-5842, Washington, D. C.

HOUSEKEEPER about September 1. Widower, four children, ten to fifteen; one servant. State experience, reference, salary. 6,219, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—An experienced housekeeper for a children's hospital and nurses' home. Apply to the Superintendent, Children's Free Hospital, 226 East Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky., stating salary expected.

LADY principal for an exclusive girls' school, Washington, D. C. No teaching, but general supervision of girls. Must have attractive personality and understand girls. School experience desirable. State age, education, and other qualifications. 6,213, Outlook.

TO gentlewoman who will assist in care of two motherless children is offered a large room and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., at nominal rent. References. 2,490, Outlook.

WANTED, a governess, about September 1, to take charge of three boys, 6, 8, and 10 years old, living in Boston, all in school. Some experience with children, educated outlook, and ability to co-operate with progressive school in meeting special needs desired. Salary good. Answer, giving full information and references to 6,201, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BY American Protestant college woman of thirty-five. Hostess, recreational work, community house, girls' club. 6,210, Outlook.

BY clergyman's daughter, position as companion to elderly lady—secretarial, household accounts, reading, etc. Reference permitted to Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Burlington, Vt. Address 6,203, Outlook.

COMPANION-NURSE, POSITION WANTED, semi-invalid lady or child, by high school graduate; knowledge of business subjects and nursing. Will travel. References. 6,206, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper, refined, educated. 6,212, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman, dietitian and manager, desires position in school or college. 6,218, Outlook.

LONELY widow, Christian, wishes position, companion with lady to go in country. References. Phone Decatur 4874 (Brooklyn, N. Y.), or address 6,216, Outlook.

NURSE for invalid—experienced, reliable—desires engagement Highest physician's reference. 6,184, Outlook.

WANTED, by executive woman of culture and refinement, position as club manager, hostess, or supervisory housekeeper in club, school, or college, or dietitian. Experienced in each capacity. Available September 1. 6,215, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

FOR sale. Very beautiful gray and gold luster teaset. $175. 6,169, Outlook.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

WIDOWER with 12 year old son wishes to find refined married couple of medium age, without children, to combine with him in housekeeping in Ventnor, N. J., or vicinity of Philadelphia; the wife willing to assume a motherly interest in the boy. 6,205, Outlook.

DIABETIC women (non-insulin) can enjoy camping vacation in New Hampshire reasonably. Address 6,204, Outlook.

deposit of stock of subsidiaries, which must at all times be worth 133 per cent of the bonds thus secured. New York Edison 5s of 1944 are a first mortgage on fourteen power stations. And so on.

We have been asked to supply information about the Mother Lode Corporation and its connection with Kennecott Copper.

Mother Lode is a successor to the properties of a similarly named Alaskan corporation which was controlled by Kennecott. In 1919 a million dollars of advances by Kennecott had been paid off, but Kennecott still controls through its ownership of the Alaskan Development and Mineral Company, which holds a large block of Mother Lode stock. Furthermore, Kennecott is under contract to take 12,000 tons of ore from Mother Lode till 1928.

Mother Lode stock, like a very large majority of the mining stocks, is speculative. Its Moody rating is Caa.

By the Way

From the "American Legion Weekly:"

An angry purchaser dashed into the second-hand car plant.

"You told me that auto would work like a charm," he began, "but"—

"Now, my dear sir," replied the salesman, "I never supposed you were one of those superstitious persons who believe in charms."

A subscriber in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, sends us a "true story:"

Three-year-old Georgia attends Sunday school regularly, and is always able to tell his mother the subject of the lesson. Recently as she met him after Sunday school he told her the lesson was "Take up thy Cross." But by the time he reached home, a little weary, when asked to tell his grandfather what the lesson was about, he slowly and carefully repeated "Take up thy Puzzle."

The Liggett & Myers Company are doing good work toward reducing the forest fire menace by including in each package of cigarettes sold in California the following warning:

HELP SAVE THE FORESTS!

Forest fires start from carelessness. Don't take any chances.

Pour water on your camp-fire before leaving it.

Be careful where you drop burned matches—and be sure they're *OUT!*

Drop cigar or cigarette stubs on mud or rock, and *STEP ON THEM!*

Answer to last week's riddle: A sliver.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED